

NEA meeting erupts in storm of protests

The meeting of the Missouri Southern chapter of the National Education Association yesterday afternoon erupted in outrage at the six-part recommendation that Dr. Donald Darnton, college president, made to the Board of Regents last Friday.

The part of his letter to the faculty which read "I am not wedded to the current evaluation procedure. I believe, however, that salary increases based upon performance are appropriate, even if sufficient funds to provide the cost of living increase is not available..." brought up heated discussion on the continuation of merit pay.

Many NEA members yesterday voiced their opinions that they were being treated as second class citizens by the college administration. Many were irate over the denial to Rochelle Boehning, chapter president, of being placed on the agenda of Friday's Regents' meeting.

BOEHNING REQUESTED permission to be placed on the agenda in a letter dated Jan. 14 to William Schwab, Jr., president of the Board.

In the letter Boehning said, "You stated that current problems are merely the tip of the iceberg. We agree heartily with the assessment. As many members of the Faculty Senate stated repeatedly during their meeting with the Board, the way to establish communication is to meet with MSSC-NEA. MSSC-NEA requests, therefore, to be placed on the agenda at the next Board meeting."

The complete text of the proposed speech written by the MSSC-NEA executive committee and that was to have been presented by Boehning appears at the end of this article.

DURING DISCUSSION yesterday on what took place at the Regents' meeting, many members voiced concern over the

administration's and Regents' belief that communication between faculty and administration has improved. Members pointed out that even though the evaluation system has been abolished, that a new evaluation system is being devised by the administration with the faculty providing information only through their immediate supervisor.

A proposal that all evaluation cease until other problems in the administration are worked out was made. It was cited that tenure be held until problems on that issue had been worked out. No action was taken on the proposal.

Arnold Erickson, expert on evaluations and negotiations for NEA, moderated the discussions which decided the Southern's chapter's plans for actions. The members decided:

1. TO RELEASE to local and statewide media the proposed speech that was not

allowed to be made at the Regents meeting. Following this release, NEA would release specific problems and mistakes of the current college administration.

2. If the above action does not remedy the matter a vote of no confidence in isolated administration officials will be asked of the faculty.

3. Following the vote the results will be released and continued attempts will be made to meet with the Board to discuss problems that have been encountered by the faculty.

AT THIS TIME there has been no time schedule given for the above actions. The list of exact problems and mistakes of the administration has not yet been completed but is in the working stages. The procedure for the vote of no confidence has not been arranged, but there was discussion of the possibility of using mail ballots.

The Crisis Committee of the MSSC-NEA has called a meeting for 8 p.m. today to advance their plans of action.

The text of Boehning's proposed speech to the Regents follows:

"PLEASE LISTEN carefully. I am speaking for over two-thirds of the teaching faculty at our college. We hope that this message to you will mark the beginning of a new, open communication with the Board and teaching faculty.

"As members of the Board of Regents, you have a responsibility to provide quality education for the students; and, at the same time, you are responsible for assuring wise expenditure of dollars to achieve this end. The goal of this Board is not to make a profit as is the common goal in private industry; but instead, your goal is to provide quality education.

Continued on page 2

Thursday,
Jan. 29, 1981

Chart

Tonight in BSC:
Steve Martin in "The Jerk"

Vol. 41, No. 12 Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801 Free on Campus

Regents abolish one method, seek another

The Missouri Southern Board of Regents last week approved a six part recommendation by Dr. Donald Darnton, college president, that eliminated use of the current faculty evaluation system and laid the groundwork for a new system that places emphasis on evaluation by the faculty's immediate supervisor.

Darnton's six part recommendation was:

1. The present, three part evaluation procedure be discontinued.

2. **STUDENTS** be provided an opportunity this spring to evaluate faculty and the results be shared with the faculty and immediate supervisor.

3. A new procedure be developed to evaluate faculty performance so that major responsibility for evaluation rests with the immediate supervisor.

4. A written evaluation of the past performance be prepared by the immediate supervisor on each of the probationary faculty and each faculty seeking promotion.

5. In light of the Governor's budget message, merit pay for 1981/1982 is a moot issue.

6. **THE PRESIDENT** will evaluate the performances of members of his cabinet; cabinet members will evaluate the performance of those reporting to them, and salary increases will be based upon performance. The salary aspect is now moot, but performance evaluation will be carried out.

After hearing the proposals Darnton made to the Regents, Rochelle Boehning, president of the Missouri Southern chapter of the National Education Association, said, "I am very happy with the decision to eliminate the present evaluation system. But we are still against the idea of evaluations being used to determine merit pay."

Boehning's comments were directed towards the information contained in a letter Darnton sent to all members of the faculty concerning pay raises and evaluations.

In that letter Darnton said, "I am not wedded to the current evaluation procedure. I believe, however, that salary increases based upon performance are appropriate, even if sufficient funds to provide the cost of living increase are not available."

BOEHNING SAID, "We are against merit pay raises. The only way that the NEA could back such a proposal is if the administration could devise a fair method of evaluation, and I don't believe it can be done. All too often merit pay raises turn in to the 'buddy system'."

Regarding the second of Darnton's six-part proposal giving students the opportunity to evaluate the faculty, the question was raised by one regent that if the student were not interested in evaluating the instructor, would the student be forced to do the evaluation.

Darnton replied that if any students preferred not to participate in the evaluation that they did not have to.

Concerning the development of a new evaluation system for the 1981-82 school year, the Regents asked Darnton to present plans for the new system no later than the April regents' meeting.

DARNTON PLANS to work with the vice president for academic affairs, school deans, and department heads towards that end. Each department head or dean will be asked to keep in touch with the faculty as the administration works through the process.

Darnton ended his letter to the faculty by saying, "Evaluation and pay has been a source of anxiety and frustration for several months. I hope that this action will bring relief and give us a chance to move forward to an acceptable procedure."

Reason for the merit raise question being moot is due to Gov. Christopher Bond's statement in his budget message.

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Regents accept bid on television studio

Regents last week accepted a bid of \$96,970 for renovation of existing campus television facilities and for construction of a new production studio in the parking lot south of the present facility. Work should begin next week and will take 80 working days.

Under plans for the renovation, the present building will be extensively remodeled, with new air-conditioning and heating installed. Two classroom studios will be in the facility when completed as well as an editing room.

Major construction will center on a 40 foot by 100 foot color studio which will be built on the existing parking lot. The studio will have a 15 foot high ceiling and will include storage area and a greatly enlarged control booth, part of which will extend into the existing facility. This studio is primarily for use by the communications department in its new curriculum of broadcasting courses.

Other features of the renovation plan include creation of a large waiting area by glassing in and roofing over the space between an existing wall east of the present studio and the studio building. Glass

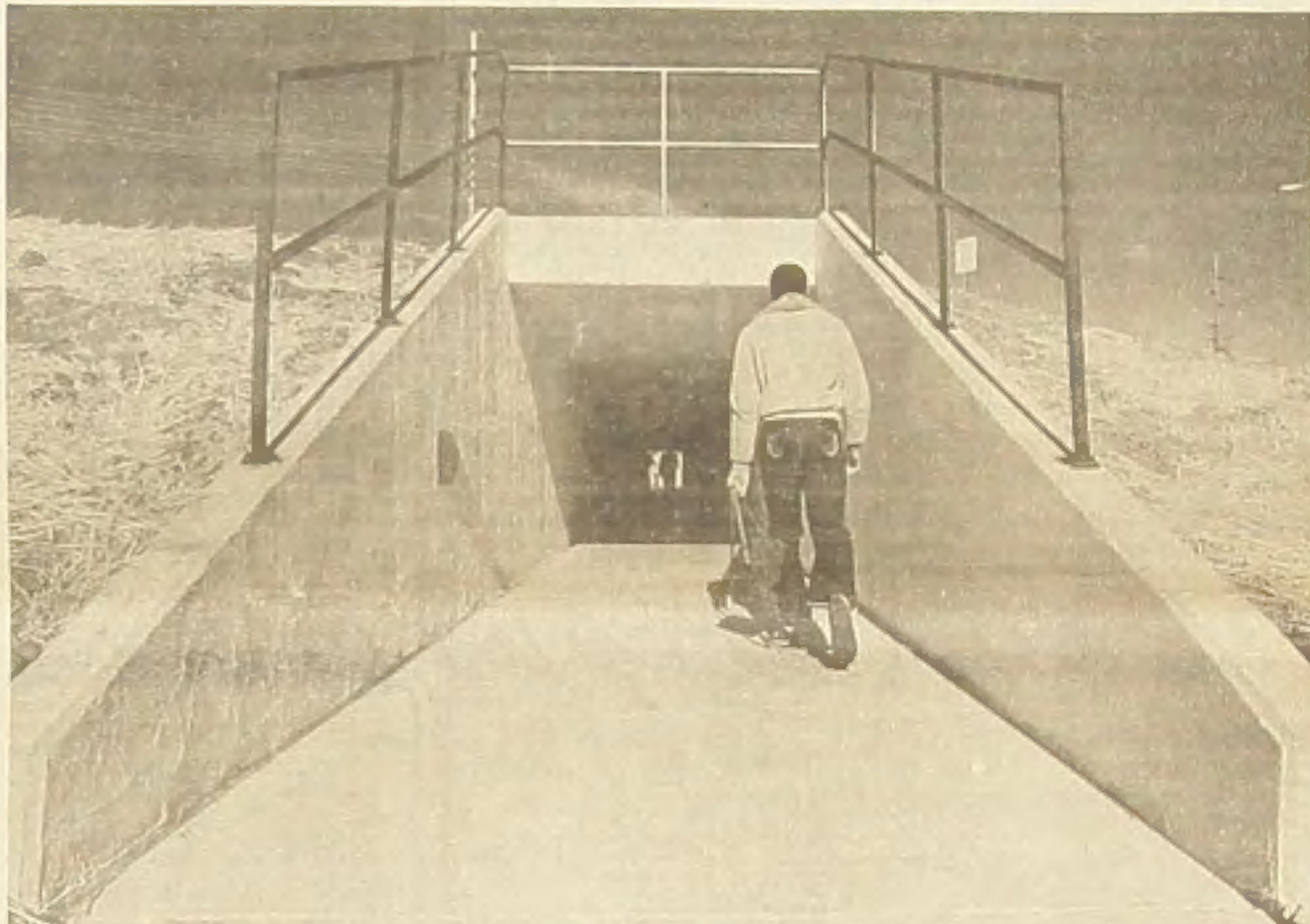
doors will be placed at each end of the corridor.

The new studio will be of concrete construction and be finished in white stucco with a red tile roof-line to match existing buildings in the area.

Principal entrance into the complete television facility will be through the new lobby into a small reception area which will have a glass viewing window into the main studio. Students will have easy access into the three studios from this reception area.

The new studio, which eventually will be fully equipped for the production of professional-type broadcasts, will be used primarily as a laboratory for students in communications classes. Production of video tapes for other departments on campus will be an activity of the studio as well.

Also approved by the regents was a contract with Linthicum Construction Company for laying of coaxial cables for the college's new computer system and for closed circuit television. The first phase of the cable system will connect the principal buildings on the college horseshoe.



It's finished. After years of discussion and debate, and after various campaigns by the Student Senate, there is finally an underpass under Newman Road from the dormitories to the main part of the Missouri Southern campus. Opened for the beginning of school, the underpass was constructed at a cost of some \$10,000.

Two-pronged budget problem hits Southern as term begins

Missouri Southern's budgetary problems became two-pronged during the between-semester break. With the announcement by Gov. Kit Bond of salary freezes for all state employees, budget cuts in funding for fiscal year 1982 became of importance. Also it was disclosed that three percent of Southern's revenues held back by the Governor for the current fiscal year will not be released to the college. This amounts to about \$200,000.

Missouri Southern's fiscal year 1982 request was for \$9,646,282; however, Gov. Bond in his budget request only recommended \$8,231,731.

"There are going to be some services we now provide that we won't be able to in the future," said Dr. Donald Darnton, college president.

Missouri Southern's instruction budget for FY 1982 was not recommended by the governor, not increased over the fiscal year 1981 instruction budget.

DARNTON SAID that Bond's primary concern was instruction. "He wants to, as much as possible, not hurt instruction faculty."

Thus other areas of the budget suffered.

Southern was cut in the areas of research and public service, library, student aid, general support, physical plant, utilities, and equipment replacement.

Darnton said that he was trying to survive, particularly in Jefferson City, that there was not "that much fat" in Southern's general support budget to cut. "In terms of operation expenditures per student we are the lowest in the state. There isn't that much fat they can cut; in fact, they're cutting it to the bone."

HOWEVER, Darnton was hopeful that Missouri Southern's budget might be increased in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

"I think we're going to end up with

more than what we have now. The governor's plan is based on the first six months' revenue where there is a decline in revenue," said Darnton.

Darnton said that if the economy would come into better shape the House or the Senate could change the recommendations.

"It is a matter of timing," said Darnton. "These are the governor's estimates, I don't think the governor has locked himself into this spot."

ONE REASON for such a drop in Southern's appropriations is the drop in FTE (full-time equivalency). While Southern had an enrollment increase during the fall, it lost FTE's. That is due to a lower number of full-time students and a higher number of part-time students. More credit hours, a portion of the budget formula, can be generated by FTE's than

Continued on page 3

Darnton asks positive outlook, projection on college budget

In a letter to all college employees last week, President Donald Darnton called for "positive projections of the College" in view of the Governor's recommended budget cuts for Missouri Southern. He has asked that the same letter be shared with students through The Chart.

Saying he was not despondent but also not pleased with the budget outlook for next year, the president added, "All of us can play a role by talking up the different ways in which we are serving the educational needs of southwest Missouri."

The letter stated:

"Governor Bond's budget message to

the legislature was a strong statement of fiscal austerity. The elimination of salary increases hits each and every one of us personally. The reduction of Missouri Southern's budget below what it is this year hurts us as a college.

"Since his budget proposal was released, I have appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee and, with COPHE (the presidents of the public, senior colleges and universities), have met with the appropriations committees of both houses of the legislature. Drawing on that background, let me try to help you understand the budget outlook.

"The budget which Governor Bond presented to the legislature was the result of many months of preparation and review. Institutions developed their requests and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education generated its recommendation information available to the Governor.

	Total Spending	State Appropriation
College Request	9,658,200	7,603,200

Continued on page 2

MSSC-NEA from page 1

"The teaching faculty meets directly with the students and provides most of the education that takes place on our campus. The quality of that education will be directly affected by the manner in which the Board treats the teaching faculty."

"LET ME SAY once again, please listen carefully. The teaching faculty wants to meet with you or any person or group you select to represent you. The Missouri Southern State College NEA will select a representative group of the teaching faculty to meet with your representatives to discuss means of improving the quality of education and removing the obstacles that impede progress toward this mutual goal."

"Perhaps some of you are thinking, 'But we already have communications with the teaching faculty through regular administrative channels.' Let me give you two reasons why this viewpoint should not prevent you from entering into give-and-take discussions with representatives of the teaching faculty."

"First, because of the shoddy treatment received by the teaching staff over the past few years, they have organized themselves to seek better treatment. Over two-thirds of this teaching staff has signed cards authorizing the Missouri Southern State College-NEA to represent them in discussions with this board. People do not organize like this in a vacuum; they are forced to do it because of persisting, uncomfortable, deteriorating circumstances that cannot be changed by existing channels of communication."

"SECOND. The routine administrative channels do not work for the teaching faculty. At the January 12 meeting of this Board with the Faculty Senate, one faculty member told you that her administrator changed her evaluation score after she had seen it. Mr. Schwab admitted that the administrator was wrong and told her she should have reported the matter directly to the Board. However, under item 13 in the Administrative appraisal section of the faculty evaluation, two points are sub-

tracted from a faculty member who does not resolve her problems at the lowest administrative level. When the administrator is the problem, it is difficult to talk to him about getting rid of the problem."

"This is not an isolated case. Considering past history at MSSC it appears that administrators are chosen at Missouri Southern on a basis of personal loyalty and friendship rather than on a basis of educational or managerial ability. It is difficult for teaching faculty to deal with such administrative empire-building because they immediately protect and support each other if any criticism is leveled at one of them. Each of us owes loyalty to our profession and to the institution."

"To give you some idea of what I am talking about, think back a couple of months ago when NEA first started its efforts to put an end to the current faculty evaluation. A letter was sent out on this subject which referred to the 'incompetent administration' at Missouri Southern. The next day, one of the department heads prepared and circulated a letter of support for Dr. Belk, asking the faculty members in his department to sign it. That's real loyalty when your friends support you from a charge of incompetence even though no one has identified you as incompetent."

"If some of you are giving a legal interpretation to my request, let me say this. The current laws do not force you to talk to the teaching staff, however, it is also true that the law does not forbid you from talking to it. Nothing in the law states that this Board must remain ignorant of what is going on in the classes at Missouri Southern. You have a right and duty to know and the faculty is ready to help."

"We are looking forward to quiet, orderly discussion of several serious concerns of the teaching faculty."

"Thank you.
"Written by MSSC/NEA Executive Committee
"To be presented by Rochelle Boehning"

Regents from page 1

"I recognize that all teachers, college professors, and state workers—many of whom are seriously underpaid already—will be hurt badly by inflation during the coming year. But there is simply no room to provide for inflation in this budget."

The governor provided for no salary increases for state employees in his budget for next year.

DURING THE REGENTS meeting Friday, Darnton expressed some optimism that the Missouri legislature might be more generous than the governor had been in his recommendation that the college receive a 2.6 percent decrease from this year's budget and a 13.8 percent decrease from the recommendation of the Coordinating Board for Higher Education.

Darnton believes if key economic trends pick up, Southern may receive some extra revenue from the state.

On this topic, Boehning said: "These plans [by Bond to cut the budget and pro-

vide no salary increases] contrast sharply with his campaign commitment to higher education. Bond said then, 'The worsening financial position of colleges and universities has seriously affected faculty salaries. . . . Missouri colleges and universities have a fine reputation of exemplary scholarship and research. I will not allow this reputation to decline through the lack of state support to higher education. As Governor I pledge to increase state funding for education.'

"BESIDES his campaign promises, 82 percent of NEA-backed legislators are now in office, even though NEA-backed candidates in this area did not fare too well," Boehning said. "I believe the large number of NEA-supported legislators could be influential."

Darnton brought before the Regents the matter of fees for the coming year. He asked for no action pending further study on the part of the administration in light of the governor's budget recommendations. But it was suggested that incidental fees would possibly rise from \$220 to

\$235.

On the matter of room and board for campus residents, the president indicated that if food service were left the same as it is, the present charge of \$545 might increase 4 percent. If Southern chooses to switch to unlimited seconds meal plan, the price increase may be 10 percent. But Darnton reminded Regents that these were close approximations because none of the food service companies contacted had made a definite bid.

DARNTON ALSO brought to the Regents a proposal that the \$10 activity fee be assessed on all students, part-time as well as full-time. This proposal, too, he said was still under study by the administration and no recommendation was made to the Regents.

The regents approved appointment of Robert Adler as interim instructor of Spanish, replacing Dr. Carmen Carney who is on sabbatical leave of absence this semester. Adler is currently completing his dissertation at Washington University, St. Louis.

Darnton asks from page 1

Coordinating Board Recommendation	9,646,282	7,350,637
Governor's Recommendation	8,231,731	6,272,579

"The College request was based upon a 12 percent salary increase; the CBHE used a 10.5 percent increase; and the Governor's figure included no salary increase."

"Our hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee was on Wednesday afternoon, immediately after the Governor presented his budget to the legislature. No one had had time to react thoughtfully to the drastic changes presented by the Governor. My planned remarks made no sense under the circumstances, and so I focused my attention on three points: salaries, general effect of the cut, and the data base for decisions."

"SALARIES: 'Freezing salaries at their present level hurts both the individuals affected and the quality of education we offer. I spoke of the effect upon faculty, support staff, and the institution. It is clear that the Governor's budget was developed on the basis of no increase in salaries; but I am not sure whether or not the intent is to prohibit anyone from receiving a raise. I hope not. I urged that the actions of agency heads, such as myself, be constrained only by dollar appropriations and not by specific prohibitions, such as no salary in-

crease.' Given such flexibility, I told the senators that I would examine our situation with the goal of making sufficient cuts in non-personnel expenditures to allow a reallocation of funds so that some salary increase would be possible. If equipment purchases are delayed, they can be regained when the funding situation improves; but salary increases that are foregone cannot be recouped in later years."

"GENERAL EFFECT OF THE CUT: 'Whenever budget cuts are proposed, there is talk of "trimming the fat" or "eliminating the frills." In the present circumstance I have heard such comments, with the implications that spending reductions will not seriously injure the operation of the institution. I sought to counter this impression as far as MSSC is concerned."

"During this austere year, Governor Bond wants emphasis on instruction, and he suggests shifting some funds from administration to instruction to maintain the latter. General support is the component of the budget formula that represents administrative costs. In that category, MSSC ranks lowest in spending per student. In terms of total expenditures per student, we rank lowest in the state. We are managing our resources efficiently; there is no fat to trim. For us to adjust to a reduction in funds will mean cuts in what we do—not the elimination of frills."

"DATA BASE: 'The action taken by Governor Bond is for the period July 1 1981 through June 1982. Given the recent past and current economic and fiscal conditions, his proposals are not unreasonable. Because of the depressed economic situation, state tax revenue collections from July through December 1980 were less than those of the same period one year earlier."

"By June when the legislature will act, there should be additional information about the timing of an economic upturn and its effects upon the revenues. The latest possible revenue estimate should be the basis for whatever appropriations are finally approved. Indications are that things will improve; by how much will be the key question."

"In the discussions between COPHE and the members of the appropriations committees I sense a commitment to having the latest possible revenue projections before passing the appropriations bill. There was no sense that the legislators are out to get higher education of Missouri Southern, but we are not immune from the current situation."

"I have been asked if programs will be dropped and people laid off. That is not likely. The problem is short term, resulting from reduced revenues because of a depressed economy, and the elimination of programs is associated with long-term difficulty."

"While I am not pleased with the budget outlook, I am not despondent. I expect that our actual appropriation will exceed the Governor's proposal. At this time I cannot even venture a guess as to how much. Governor Bond's budget proposal is a sharp reminder that we must rely to a greater degree on private funds to support excellence in education. We are close to completing the reorganization of the Missouri Southern Foundation and our overall development effort. For those actions to succeed we need to project the positive contributions of the College. Private donors and legislators are more willing to support an institution about which they are hearing good things than hearing problems. All of us can play a role by talking up the different ways in which we are serving the educational needs of southwest Missouri."

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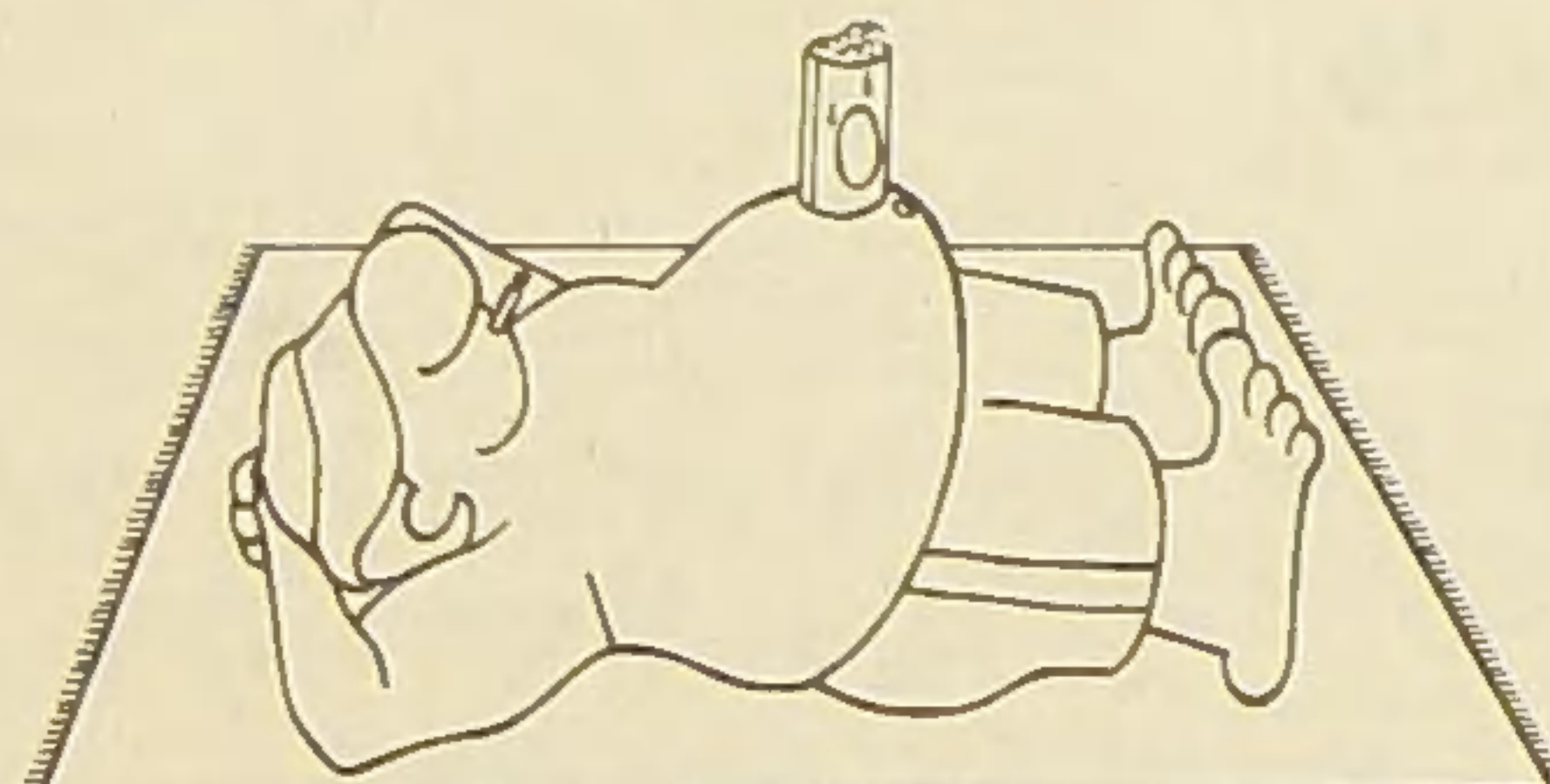
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It's going to hurt everyone: Student aid program may be cut by 2/3

Missouri Southern may receive a cut of 68 percent in funding for the student aid program for the 1982 fiscal year. Southern's planned 1981 budget allocated \$276,680, and the request for next year by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education was \$89,522 which Gov. Bond has recommended.

Though Southern officials did request an increase in student aid for next year, that request was pared by the CBHE to \$89,522. The CBHE based its figure on 7.5 percent of student fees collected during FY 1981 and did not utilize athletic aid.

FOR THE 1982 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, the Governor has requested that the state of Missouri freeze at the planned 1981 general revenue funds of \$8,543,303 allocated for Missouri student grants. The federal funds for the program will continue at \$1,700,000 for 1982.

The number of applications that will receive funding in 1982 in Missouri will remain at the 1981 level of 12,214. The average grant award will follow the same measure and remain at \$339.

"Southern students will have some pro-

blems in becoming eligible for grant money this year," said Gilbert. "According to the law, the people that receive the grants first are those with the highest costs and the greatest need. This involves the people that are enrolled in the costlier private institutions."

ACCORDING TO last year's records, 800 Southern students were eligible for grants and only 162 received funds. According to Gilbert, there is little chance that any incoming freshmen will receive grant money next year.

But this does not mean that it will be any easier for upperclassmen who are eligible for grants to receive funds, according to Gilbert. "The renewals will not be automatic; it will depend on what year the student is in school and their need."

The cutbacks in funding in Student Aid could have an effect on some of the activities on campus.

"Some of the student aid we give is by waiving the fees," said Gilbert. "But this could become very binding since we will not receive general revenue funds to reimburse the waiving of fees."

No definite plans have been made at the

present by the college, but reportedly the college would have to grant additional student aid, if the budget appropriated is what the governor recommends, from its own fees.

THE GOVERNOR has requested that the Missouri Student Grant Program Administration increase the number of applications handled in 1982 to 68,746, up nine percent from the 1981 total of 68,746.

In 1982 the funds for personal service and expense and equipment for the grant program administration will be frozen at the 1981 level, \$86,621 and \$37,072 respectively, making the cost of administering the grant program \$123,693.

In the area of Missouri Guaranteed Student Loans the governor has requested increases to strengthen the program. A 186.6 percent from \$3,500,000 to \$10,000,000 in the State Guaranty Student Fund is asked. The governor's recommendation is to insure "a financially sound loan program, allow investment of increased revenues by greater loan volume, and to pay lenders the amount of any defaulted loans with reinsurance funds received from the federal govern-

ment.

The administration of the student loan program has also received recommendations for increases. The number of participating lenders is up 14.8 percent to 620. Applications processed have increased 28.6 percent to 50,500. The governor expects a 40 percent increase in loan volume to \$70,000,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S recommendation for the administration of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program is \$1,120,503 with all the funds to be provided being supplied from the State Guaranty Student Loan Fund and no monies being supplied from the general revenue.

The governor has also requested that there be a 256 percent increase of full-time equivalent employees from 12.5 in 1981 to 44.5 in 1982 for the loan program administration.

"I have asked for the hiring of one additional full-time staff member to help in the processing of applications," said Gilbert. "We have been swamped by applications for financial assistance. The applications for loans have doubled in the last year."

State NEA blasts Gov. Bond

The president of the Missouri National Education Association blasted the budget proposals of Gov. Kit Bond, calling them "unconscionable."

Ron Boeth, NEA president, issued this statement on Jan. 14:

"MISSOURI Governor Kit Bond announced today an unconscionable means of running state government. In his budget address he has stated that public employees, including teachers, will receive no increase in salaries or support from the state. Thus, the public employees of Missouri have been asked to subsidize the programs of state government. Our response is simple. Public service is not public servitude.

"It is not a question of the state lacking wealth. After all, we rank 14th in the United States in per capita income. Instead the problem reflects a lack of commitment as Missouri ranks 50th in its support for public education, K through 12. Missouri's teachers' salaries are \$3,500 below the national average.

"OVERLOOKING this problem, the Governor has proposed an increase of 18.7 million dollars for education, the majority of which will go to transportation. I have never seen a school bus teach a child. Yet I see quality, experienced, highly trained teachers leaving the classroom, and in many instances because their compensation is so low that they literally cannot afford to teach. In fact, last year more than 8,000 teachers of 12 percent of the total teaching staff in the state 'dropped out.'

"We must begin the process of sensitizing the Governor and the Legislature to the real crisis of education in Missouri, inadequate salaries and teacher dropout. We have sent mailgrams to the leaders of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, the Missouri PTA, the Missouri School Boards Association, the Association of Missouri School Administrators and all other teacher groups in Missouri asking them to join with us immediately to develop a strategy to combat this incredible proposal. In addition, Missouri NEA calls upon all educators and friends of education to take the time today to write the Governor and their legislators to voice their concern over the Governor's budget proposal, which ignores the critical nature of low teacher salaries in Missouri.

"We, the educators of Missouri, will not rest until the Governor and the Legislature respond positively."

Senate takes no action

Student Senate last week took no action on a resolution in support of the Missouri Southern chapter of the National Education Association.

Scott Rosenthal, Senate president, explained that the resolution had "problems in wording. One of the main problems was that the Senate didn't feel that it was their place to say that out of the 3,600 students on campus who was capable of making teacher evaluations and who was not."

Budgetary problems hit other colleges

By Susan Calhoun

DENVER, COL.—(CPS)—Senior Laurel Yost returned for the spring term at Colorado Women's College this month to find out that there may be no such term.

Drastic budget cuts proposed over the vacation called for a 70 percent reduction in faculty and the end of most course offerings and special programs, including the independent program Yost requires for her major, piano performance.

Even if the school manages to operate through the spring with only a skeleton staff and curriculum, the senior estimates that she will not graduate. The professor with whom she studies is out of a job, along with 25 of the 35 instructors previously working full-time. It is too late for her to transfer, and the New England Conservatory of Music, which has promised her a job for next fall, has informed her that her job may disappear as quickly as her diploma.

"MY FUTURE is going to be irreparably harmed by all this," Yost mourns. "I'd like to nail the university to the wall."

Yost is only one of 500 women affected by the drastic budget cuts at the college. An early call on \$1.2 million in dormitory mortgages forced the Board of Trustees to declare financial exigency last October, and left the administration the problem of cutting \$500,000 from the current budget so that the money may be used instead for debt payment.

Although the situation at CWC is dramatic, it is hardly unusual these days. The long-awaited national budget crunch—brought on by declining state funding, rising costs, and enrollment decreases—has finally started to hit. Everything from president's salaries to

grounds maintenance is being cut as a result.

HARDEST HIT are those schools that have lost state funds during the past year. Suffering financially because of the decline of the auto industry, Michigan has imposed some of the most severe cuts, according to a spokesman for the American Association of Colleges and Universities. Michigan State University plans to meet the problem with salary cuts, a three-day layoff of "non-essential" employees, and a five percent reduction in the budget of every department. The layoff alone is expected to save \$1.2 million.

Wayne State University in Detroit has cut President Thomas Bonner's salary to \$67,500 from \$75,000 yearly. Other administrators at the university have taken cuts of up to eight percent.

At Central Connecticut State College, the money-saving layoffs of student library employees in August prompted a student protest in October. The college has also made cuts in its services; campus security, for example, now operates with a student staff of seven instead of 45.

Still other kinds of services are imperiled by the national financial crisis. For example, minority programs are next in line for the hatchet at Northern Michigan University. Norm Hefke, dean of students, says the college's Black Student Services has already lost one full-time staffer, while another will soon work only part-time. Together the cuts will represent a savings of over \$12,000. Hefke said programming and admissions would be most affected by the changes.

DESPITE THREATS to student services, student costs have risen faster than the rate of inflation throughout the country. College Board statistics show that

tuition at private universities increased an average of 10.1 percent in the United States. Total costs, however, rose 14.3 percent, as compared to a rise in total costs of 12.7 percent at public schools.

Decreasing enrollment compounds money problems. If the number of college students peak next fall, as is predicted by the National Center for Education Statistics, there would be an approximate decrease of 191,000 students in four-year schools by 1988. As many as 200 schools will not survive the combination of a diminished enrollment and higher costs, the Center's report says.

"Enrollment decline means a fall-off in revenue," says Jacob Stampen of the American Association of Colleges and Universities. "When you combine these factors with a loss of state funding, a lot of public schools are caught in a cost squeeze. All this will make the '80s particularly tough decade for American schools."

Colorado Women's College suffers from this same combination of factors, although it lost a loan rather than state funds. Under a proposal announced by President Sherry Manning, faculty reductions will compensate for \$250,000 of the loss, while an additional \$250,000 has already been cut from administrative and "other budgets."

STUDENTS AND FACULTY members responded angrily to Manning's plan. Within 72 hours of the announcement, students Florence Phillips and Marilyn Wright filed for a temporary restraining order on behalf of over 30 students. The request was later denied, but a lawsuit still pending charges the university with "breach of promise." The suit demands the proposal be shelved because it denies students courses and programs previously promised them in

the course manual.

The faculty has also filed a "breach of promise" suit against Manning and the school. Teachers contend their jobs were guaranteed to last throughout the school year on a full-time basis. Thus far, Manning has only offered to rehire eight of the 25 jobless on a part-time basis.

Student sentiment runs strongly against the administration. Sophomore Jody Edwards points out there was no problem getting 32 students to co-sign as plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

"It would have been easy for us to go to court, declare immediate damages, and get our tuition back," Edwards said. "But what we really want is not our money, but a way to stop this, to stop them from changing the school."

MANNING, HOWEVER, says she is "excited about having a small core of faculty."

"By minimizing fixed costs we will be flexible in other things—we can respond to popular needs," she adds.

The school's trustees agree. In a joint statement they said they believed Manning's proposal will insure that financial disaster will be averted.

Yet an informal survey shows students believe the university's problems may get much worse because of a drastic drop in enrollment. The majority of women questioned are already investigating the possibility of transferring, and five students have already withdrawn from CWC because of the new proposal.

"We found only 50 girls who weren't thinking of withdrawing," one of the pollsters reports. "The administration will have to prove to us that we can trust them, or else they'll find themselves with an enrollment of a few dozen upperclassmen next fall."

Two-pronged from page 1

by part-time students.

As for the loss of the withheld three percent, Darnton said, "That is going to have some kind of impact."

"We might have to delay some things we had planned," said Darnton. One such item is the hiring of a director of development. Darnton said the loss of the three percent might slow this down, but he had not given up hope yet.

Darnton said that a director of development would be an investment for the col-

lege. Although the gains would not show up immediately, it would be a long-run investment.

HE ALSO MENTIONED cutting equipment purchases, or how large a summer school offering might be as a way to make up for the missing three percent.

But, said Darnton, "I hope we can try to avoid such things."

As for salaries, the president said, "Freezing salaries at their present levels

hurts both the individuals affected and the quality of education we offer. . . I am not sure whether or not the intent is to prohibit anyone from receiving a raise. I hope not."

The president said he had urged that he be constrained in this regard only by dollar appropriations "and not by specific prohibitions as no salary increases. I will seek every means possible to see that individuals get some kind of salary increase."

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Opinion

In the mood. . .

Governor Kit Bond's recent budget announcements, one might say, are in keeping with the mood of the country. Fiscal responsibility seem to be the words spoken these days. Yet items in that budget must be considered closely to understand the true value of Bond's budget cuts.

One might, and in this editorial should, turn to cuts in budgets of the state's institutions of higher education. Are Bond's concepts sound? Are they justified?

In attempts to keep from calling higher education a scapegoat for Bond, we would rather wish to say that higher education has been put on the back burner for a moment.

Mr. Bond repeats as one of his goals the improvement of education for "Missouri's Children". Fine, elementary and secondary schools do need improvements. Yet what is to be done with these children after they leave public schools only to find there is no higher education left in Missouri?

The latter point might be considered as begging the point a bit. Yet the idea is there; higher education cannot be ignored.

While certain aspects, certain programs in higher education can be set aside for a while, the matter of faculty salaries cannot. It is more than a matter of keeping workers well paid; it is a matter of keeping a profession alive; it is a matter of keeping higher education alive.

The Governor's mandate on the freezing of salaries is a bit unreasonable. Individual institutions should be given the right to award salary increases if the confines of their budgets allow such actions.

A long row to hoe

While it has been, thus far, a relatively mild winter, so far as weather is concerned, it has all the elements of being a long, hot semester at Missouri Southern.

We have returned to school greeted with news of budget cuts, salary freezes, and changes in the evaluation procedure once again.

Now evaluations are voluntary in classes, and faculty members will not undergo the evaluation system which was instituted last fall. The Southern chapter of NEA has not accepted the change warmly, for evaluation, obviously, is not dead, and neither is the concept of merit pay.

Now the NEA tells us it will inform us of the faults of the administration and that it will schedule a vote for faculty members of 'no confidence' in individual administrators.

The outlook is not promising for a peaceful, academic semester.

We have spoken before of our belief in student evaluations and of their rights to rate professors. We did not speak then of the faculty's right to protest. Perhaps we should simply state: They do have the right.

But with all the problems of budgeting facing the college, we do wonder if NEA is serving a useful purpose. We ponder the question and regard the news releases, the statements, and the letters with their veiled attacks on individual administrators and on the administration in general.

Again, we do not deny these faculty members the right of protest. They have a great deal to be angry about. Salary freezes will hurt them badly. So might their actions.

We are not faulting their actions yet. We only hope that future actions will be reasoned, for their concerns are real ones to them, and that's all that matters. And when they do release the faults of the administration, we hope they acknowledge their own shortcomings and their own faults in the classroom, in NEA, and with the Board of Regents.

Surely the administration has not been the only element worthy of blame. Surely some of the faculty—perhaps all—have failed in some regards.



"HE'S DEPRESSED... NO ONE TO KICK AROUND ANYMORE."

CLARK SWANSON: Maybe Steinbeck could explain it

By Clark Swanson

The hostages are home; eight never returned; I never left.

It seems that in the span of 14 months some of the most intelligent people that I know have spoken, either directly or indirectly, concerning this matter. Yet all this loose conversation has ended along with the crisis.

Nobody every came to a clear cut conclusion, for, I think, nobody really understood the situation as a whole. We didn't understand them; they didn't understand us; and never in between shall we meet.

But it seems time for those of lesser intelligence, those holding unworlly qualities, and those who only know, understand, and speak what the TV tells us, to take up the right of fair comment.

The only person who made any sense of the problem was one who probably didn't know he was making sense of the problem—Col. Charlie Beckwith.

HIS WORDS WENT something like this; in an interview a reporter asked if he were sent again to rescue the hostages would he go?

His words spoken quite plainly were something to this effect: You're God-Damn right I would. It is my job; that is what they pay my salary for."

Before I go further in my discourse I don't want

to be misunderstood. I am not trying to boil the fine complexities of international law into a five word sentence. Merely, I wish to pose a notion for thought.

My notion is simple; there are no heroes in this situation; there were only people doing their jobs.

BECKWITH WAS DOING his job in attempting the rescue mission; Carter was doing his job in trying to free the hostages, and so on. It was a simple matter of people filling their assigned positions.

To qualify my statement we must entertain the notion of the hostages. Although it is not the job of diplomats to be hostages they in fact were, and thus it was their job to act as Americans befitting to the situation they had encountered.

Although I am not old enough to directly quote the phrase, but just old enough to have heard it and misquote it, it seems fitting: "Ask not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country."

Basically the hostages were giving something to their country. Now they are in the process of getting something for what they have given.

WHAT THEY GAVE us is not yet clear. I can only give a rough, and quite crude, explanation. It seems the middle class of this country need something to hang on to, something to unite

against. The poor don't, for they are too busy just trying stay alive. The rich don't, because no matter what happens life will continue at the same rich pace.

Yet the middle class needs something to vent its frustrations against. They are in a continuous fight to fend off the poor house while extending their banking accounts to appear rich. The hostage crisis then was no more than a way to unite, and vent anger toward one central symbol.

I hate to debunk baseball, apple pie, and mom but I think there was very little patriotism involved.

We fear something; the middle class fears something and they used the hostage crisis as a symbol to, as I said earlier, vent this fear.

HOWEVER, it has come to a close. Where do we vent this fear now? Certainly I can't say; yet I am glad I haven't picked politics as my profession, for someone is going to get hurt. Nor would I choose to be wealthy, for someone is going to lose something. The only thing that is comparable to this idea is the fear, the misunderstanding found in *The Grapes of Wrath*.

Yet what we must do is examine the role we have played. We know the role the hostages played; what role did we play?

If only Steinbeck were here, he could explain so much better than I; he would understand.

JULIAN BOND: Our most precious resource

By Julian Bond

A black child still lacks a fair chance to live, learn, thrive and contribute in America.

So asserts the Children's Defense Fund, a Washington-based advocacy group, in a new report titled "Portrait of Inequality: Black and White Children in America." Here are some of its findings:

—Millions of black children do not receive even minimal health care. As a result, they die needlessly or develop lifelong handicaps that could have been prevented.

—Blacks are twice as likely as whites to die in their first year of life, twice as likely to drop out of school and three times as likely to be unemployed as adults.

—One out of every two black children is born in poverty. One in four lives in substandard housing, one in three has never seen a dentist and one in seven lacks a regular source of health care. Two out of five of those who live in central cities are not immunized against polio.

THIS PATHOLOGY is compounded by the common but mistaken assumption that the gap between white America and black America was closed during

the 1960s and 1970s.

"Millions of black children were left behind when the progress began in the 1960s and leveled off or declined in the '70s," says Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund. "Unless immediate, targeted action is taken to meet black children's needs, we will risk creating a permanent underclass in the next generation."

"This is not only unfair to the children but costly and dangerous for every American."

WHY DON'T these statistics provoke more outrage? Why did the media lose interest in the fund's report just one day after its release?

America's preoccupation with the purse—rather than with the person—accounts for some of the disinterest.

And part of it stems from children's impotence. They have no power. They don't vote; if they are poor, their parents probably don't vote either.

Carl Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition, attributes the neglect of black children to white indifference "based in part on ignorance or black apathy or failing energy or declining hope."

"Blacks must be reminded that if we don't care for our own children, why would anyone else," says Holman. "Go back in history and see that what

blacks accomplished we did for ourselves. We cannot expect government and schools to do what we will not do."

MRS. EDELMAN SHARES this belief that black America can be its own worst enemy. "We need to take responsibility for our own," she says.

"The mood of white America is more sympathetic to self-help than to an appeal to conscience," agrees Holman. "The tendency now is away from a national focus and toward 'doing it at home.'"

In the belief that the most work needs to be done at the local level, the Children's Defense Fund report lists a series of simple but effective methods by which civil-rights groups, churches, PTAs and individuals can monitor the success of programs for children and protect those programs currently under attack.

Appropriately to the Reagan era, Mrs. Edelman asserts that her proposals can actually save money over the long run. That is because the success of existing programs may well prevent the development of new problems requiring costlier solutions.

"Portrait of Inequality" is more than a research blockbuster. It is an action plan for saving black America's most precious resource—our children.



The Chart

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

CLARK SWANSON Editor-in-Chief

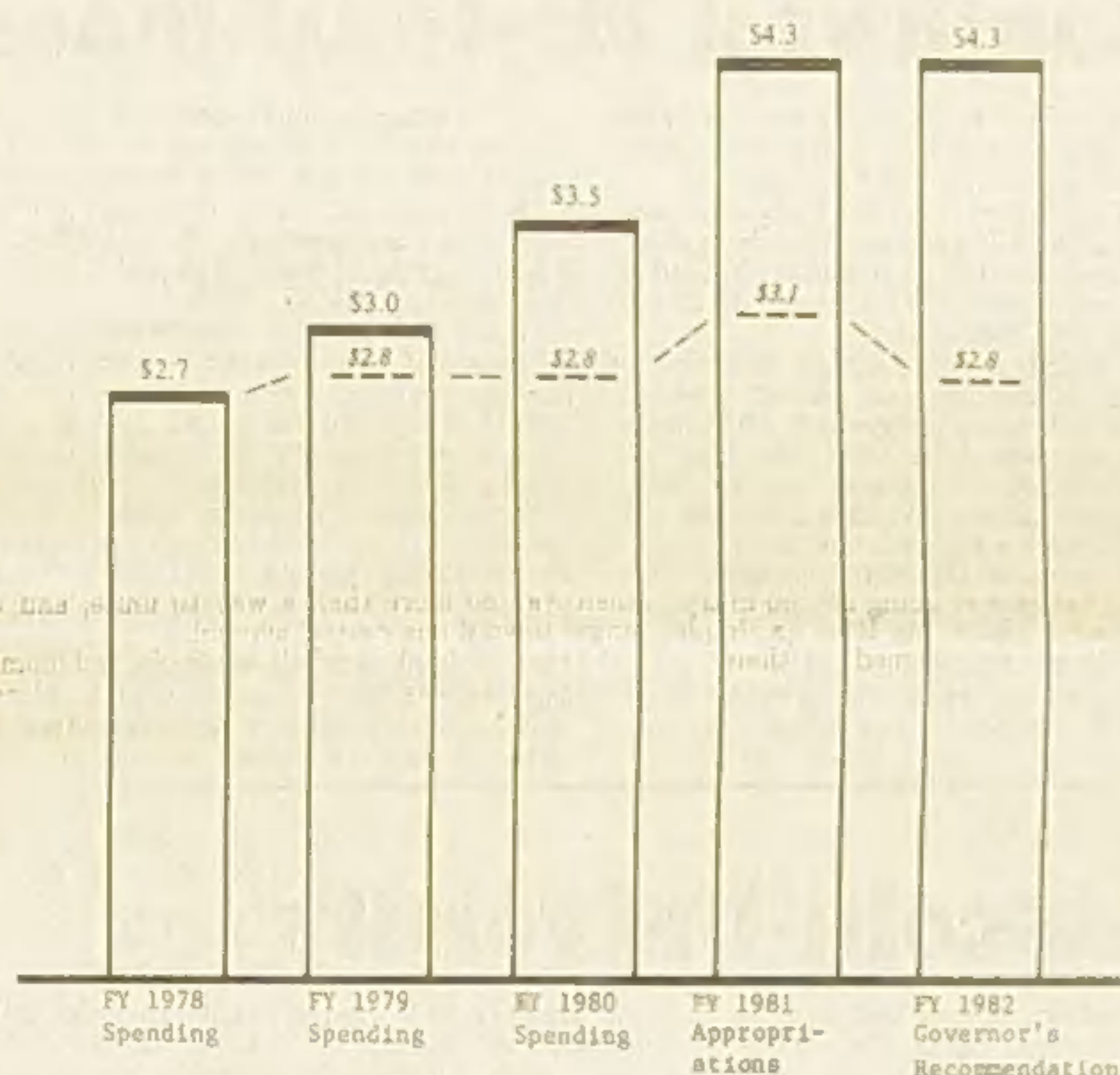
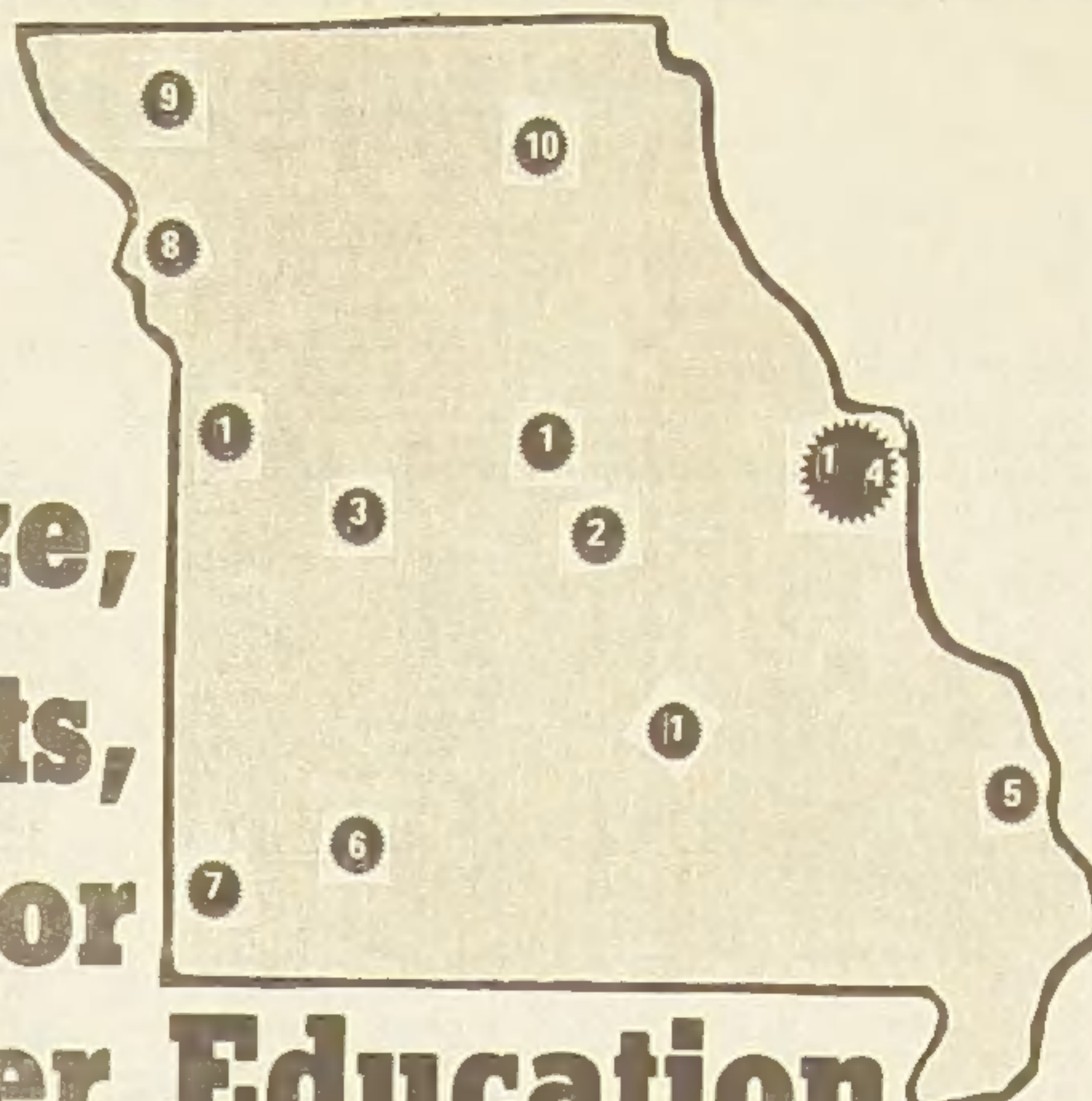
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In Missouri . . .



Salary Freeze, Budget Cuts, and trouble for Higher Education



(In Billions of Dollars)

The Missouri state budget has grown from \$2.7 billion in FY 1978 to \$4.3 billion in FY 1981, an expansion of 59 percent in only three years. This rapid growth exceeded the legitimate needs of state programs and has cut deeply into the state revenue base.

Governor Bond is committed to balancing state spending with state revenues. As this chart shows, his FY 1982 Executive Budget will freeze total state spending at \$4.3 billion.

The Governor believes also that state government must not benefit from the inflation that attacks the purchasing power of our citizens. The cost of living is expected to leap by 63 percent between FY 1978 and FY 1982. The Governor's recommended budget will cut state spending, after adjusting for inflation, back to its FY 1979 level.

In what may be called a bold move, Governor Kit Bond cut \$626 million from the budget requests of state agencies for fiscal year 1982. Furthermore, Bond's \$4.3 billion budget will deny state employees, including university and college professors, a pay increase for 1982. Aside from the plight of state employees, higher education will also suffer.

Said Bond in his budget request to the General Assembly, "It will come as no surprise that the 1982 budget must be lean and austere. State government must live within its means."

"After a comprehensive review, of all state programs," said Bond, "I have prepared a budget that cuts more than \$626 million from the funding request submitted by state agencies."

While the Department of Higher Education in its fiscal year 1982 budget requested \$425,168,001, the governor's proposed higher education budget is far \$356,727,551. This is only a \$6,902,996 increase from fiscal year 1981 budget which listed higher education at \$349,824,555.

OF MISSOURI'S NINE colleges and universities, excluding the University of Missouri, five would receive less money in the 1982 recommendation in comparison to their planned fiscal year 1981 budgets.

Those colleges losing money are: Central Missouri State University, Southeast Missouri State University, Lincoln University, Northeast Missouri State University, and Missouri Southern State College.

Those colleges showing an increase in their recommended appropriations are: Southwest Missouri State University, Northwest Missouri State University, Missouri Western State College, and Harris-Stowe State College.

The University of Missouri, at Columbia, Rolla, St. Louis, and Kansas City, shows a slight decrease in educational and general expenses, \$170,610,754 for fiscal year 1981 to \$170,558,954 for the fiscal year 1982 recommendations.

University of Missouri's four other budget points, the University Hospital, Missouri Institute of Psychiatry, Missouri Kidney Program, and State Historical Society, show new gains in the governor's proposed recommendations.

BOND WAS QUOTED by the *Missouri Times* as saying, "There will be no state aid to raise teacher salaries. This saddens me greatly because

education has always been my highest priority. I recognize that all teachers, college professors and state workers—many of whom are seriously underpaid already—will be hurt badly by inflation during the coming year. But there is simply no room to provide for inflation in this budget."

To those colleges using money, the Budget Summary states, "The Governor believes that primary emphasis at state institutions of higher education should be placed upon instruction rather than administration. To this end, his Fiscal Year 1982 recommendations include a shift of \$1,041,996 from administration to instruction at all institutions for which the formula-generated expenditure in instruction for Fiscal Year 1982 is lower than their planned Fiscal Year 1981 expenditure in that category."

In addition, the Governor recommends no new programs be funded for the colleges and universities in Fiscal Year 1982.

One area making a large gain in the Department of Higher Education budget is that of student financial aid. Bond requested a 148 percent increase in that budget item. This would bring the governor's recommendation up to \$21,487,499.

INCLUDED IN THIS portion of the budget is the Missouri Student Grant Program and the Missouri Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

"The Governor recommends an increase of \$636,399 to the Guaranteed Student Loan Fund. This increase provides 32 additional staff and necessary expense and equipment to meet large increases in loan applications."

"In addition, the Governor recommends an increase of \$6,500,000 to the Guaranteed Student Loan Fund to ensure financially sound loan program."

Also in education, Bond recommends an increase for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. He requests \$1,017,253,528 for that department of which \$30,870,219 would come from general revenue funds. The remaining portion of funding would come from the State School Moneys Funds. However, for fiscal year 1982 Bond asks that \$668,266,326 of general revenue money be placed in those funds.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 the Department of Revenue requested \$246,706,000 in funding. Yet Bond, in his recommendations holds the department at \$246,706,000.

Continued on page 7

Bond's Budgetary Considerations

The budgetary process is a long one. For colleges and universities it begins with each individual institution making a request to the Coordinating Board for Higher Education and that Board then making a recommendation to the Governor. The Governor then makes a recommendation to the Missouri General Assembly.

What follows is the introduction to the Governor's recommendations for colleges and universities as taken directly from his report to the legislature.

It must be noted, however, that in all cases, the "request" column is that figure recommended by the CBHE and is not the figure actually requested by the colleges.

Higher Education

The budget recommendations for Missouri's public, four-year institutions of higher education are divided into two groups: (1) the five regional universities, Lincoln University, and the three state colleges, (2) the University of Missouri. For both groups, references to the fiscal Year 1982 request, in either discussion or summary tables, refer to the recommended request of the Coordinating Board of Higher Education, not requests of the individual institutions.

Regional Universities State Colleges Lincoln University

Recommendations for the nine institutions in this group are based on a formula developed by the Coordinating Board of Higher Education. The formula determines recommended expenditures for each institution in seven categories. The sum of the seven formula components produces a total recommended expenditure for each institution. A given percentage is applied to this total which will be the general revenue contribution. For all the institutions in this group that percentage is 76.2 percent.

The information provided for each formula component and institution includes only unrestricted expenditures for each institution's education and general budget. It does not include auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories or funds restricted by a donor or contractor for a particular use. Also, the information excludes expenditures and the income related to off-campus instruction, which has been eliminated from consideration for state funding.

Summary

1. Maintenance of Instructional Budgets—The Governor feels that primary emphasis at state institutions of higher education should be placed on instruction rather than administration. To this end, his FY 1982 recommendations include a shift of \$1,041,996 from administration to instruction at all institutions for which the formula-generated expenditure in instruction for FY 1982 is lower than their planned FY 1981 expenditure in that category.

2. Reduction in One-Time Costs—In FY 1981 Lincoln University received \$77,000 in general revenue for management study, and Harris-Stowe College received \$53,900 in general revenue for the purchase of data processing equipment. Since these were one-time expenditures, they have been removed from the FY 1982 budgets of these two institutions in FY 1982.

Following is a description of each component of the funding formula, an explanation of the recommendation for that component, and a summary of expenditures and recommendations by component for each institution.

1. Instruction—Goal

To improve citizenship, prepare students for occupations, and provide

cultural enrichment by imparting advanced knowledge and skills.

Description

This component includes direct expenditures for formal educational activities in which a student engages to earn credit toward a degree or certificate. Besides these direct teaching costs, instruction also includes the costs of some research activities not budgeted elsewhere, referred to as departmental research, and of academic administrators, such as department chairmen who also have teaching responsibilities.

Recommendations

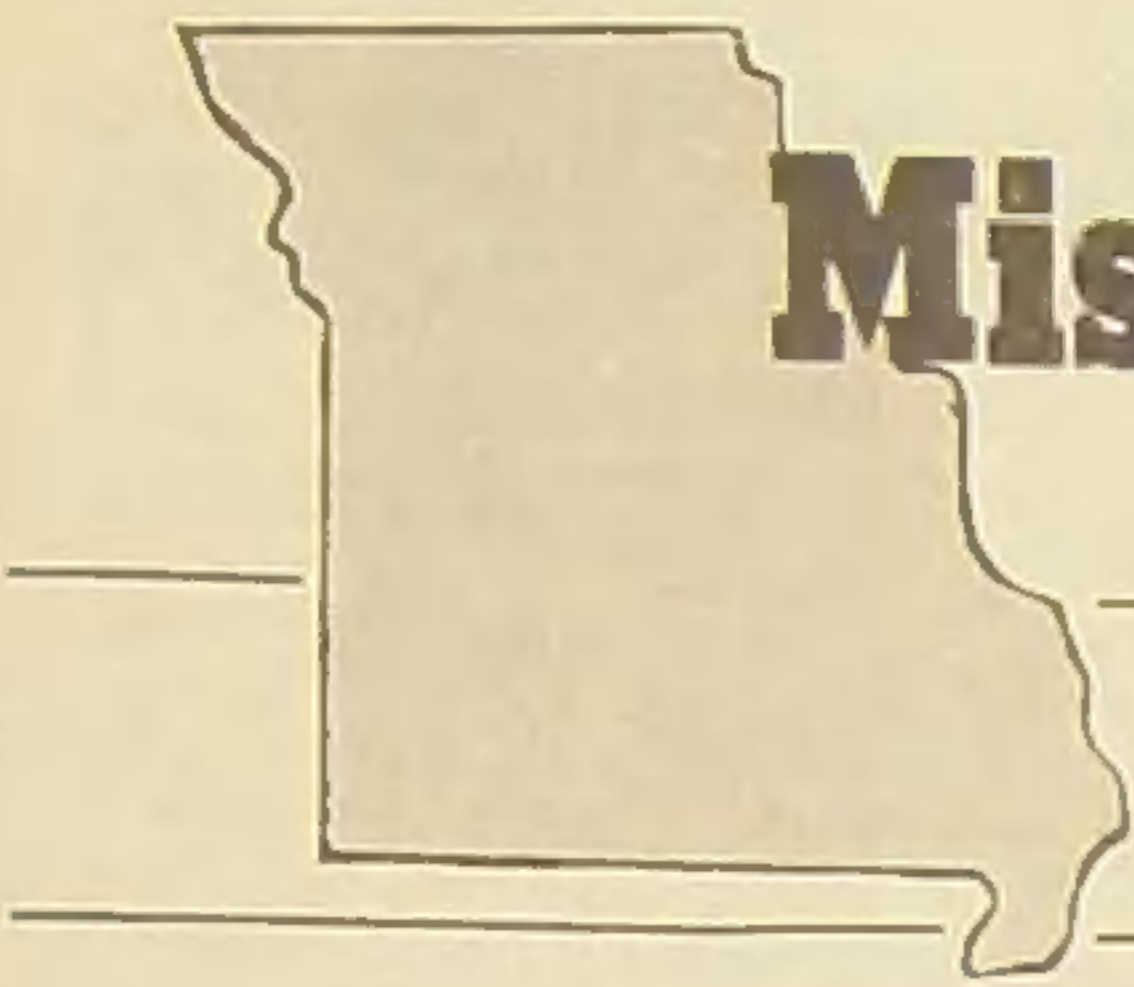
The Governor's recommendations for this formula component are developed as follows: First, the total number of credit hours generated in five separate categories of instruction—agriculture, science and technology, general, education, and high cost—is obtained for each institution for FY 1980. The categorization is necessary since the costs of providing an agricultural course are different from the cost of providing a general course, such as English or History, or a high cost course, such as Fine Arts or Health. Data from FY 1980 are used since they are the most recent

verifiable figures available for these institutions. The number of graduate credit hours in these totals is then doubled, since graduate courses are generally more expensive. The combined total of undergraduate and doubled graduate hours for each school in each category becomes the "weighted" base for the remaining calculations in this component.

Second, the total expenditure for all institutions in each category in FY 1980 is divided by the total number of weighted credit hours generated in each category.

Third, the average cost per credit for each category is multiplied by an inflation factor of 9.23 percent to reflect personal service and expense and equipment increases for FY 1981. The new product reflects increased cost per credit hour in FY 1982. This estimated cost per credit hour is multiplied by the FY 1980 credit hours at FY 1982 prices. An upward adjustment is made at Northwest Missouri State University for improvements in instruction which were recommended and appropriated to that institution in FY 1981. This is necessary because the instructional costs are based on FY 1980 costs. If this adjustment was not made, this program improvement would be withdrawn in FY 1982.

Continued on page 6



Missouri's Colleges:

Their Budgets, Their Problems

H.B. Sec. 3.075	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommend
Instruction	\$10,453,394	\$11,630,223	\$13,515,316	\$11,675,453
Research and Public Service	352,768	365,000	432,568	386,571
Libraries	1,009,996	1,164,840	1,400,581	1,164,840
Student Aid	261,205	273,855	297,675	297,743
General Support	6,438,792	6,479,952	7,668,776	6,734,070
Physical Plant	1,467,735	1,533,720	1,703,411	1,509,841
Utilities	668,865	751,455	861,384	751,908
Equipment Replacement	0	0	348,545	0
Transfers	999,700	930,355	0	0
TOTAL	\$21,652,455	\$23,129,400	\$26,228,266	\$22,520,426
General Revenue Fund	15,789,759	17,384,751	20,195,757	17,160,565
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	5,862,696	5,744,649	6,032,499	5,359,861

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$17,160,565 for FY 1982. Included in the Governor's recommendation is \$72,150 in general revenue for continued administrative support of the Bootheel Educational Program.

5 Southeast Missouri State

Southeast Missouri State University, while showing a decrease in its overall budget, made financial gains in several areas in the governor's recommendations. With a total FY 1982 request of \$26,228,266, that figure was reduced by Bond to \$22,520,426, a decrease of \$608,974 in comparison with Southeast's FY 1981 budget.

Maybe the biggest loss for Southeast is in the transfer funds line. Southeast holds \$930,355 in transfer funds for FY 1981, yet such funds will not be available for FY 1982. The university will also lose money in the physical plant section. The school requested \$1,703,411, and received a recommendation of \$1,509,841 for FY 1982, a \$23,570 loss compared with the FY 1981 budget.

The areas in which funding were increased from FY 1981 are: Instruction, up \$46,000 from FY 1981; research and public service, up \$21,671;

student aid, up \$23,888; general support, up \$254,118; utilities, up \$453.

Two sections stayed constant in Bond's FY 1982 budget. Library funding held at \$386,571 while equipment replacement failed to gain funding.

As for capital improvement, Southeast was recommended for \$68,520 for FY 1982. This is for two improvements, both dealing with the maintenance of the physical plant.

Funding for Southeast's FY 1982 budget will hold at the FY 1981 level. General revenue funds will make up 76 percent of the budget while the remaining 24 percent will come from local funds.

Bond also recommended that \$72,150 in general funds be granted to Southeast for the continued administration of the Bootheel Educational Program.

H.B. Sec. 3.080	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommend
Instruction	\$14,046,359	\$16,791,551	\$19,277,140	\$16,932,228
Research and Public Service	893,165	980,113	992,656	885,503
Libraries	1,232,345	1,440,874	1,621,440	1,440,874
Student Aid	285,739	384,841	351,364	351,253
General Support	7,508,869	9,164,832	10,625,228	9,529,285
Physical Plant	1,794,068	2,104,602	2,478,331	1,897,795
Utilities	816,650	1,142,929	1,163,792	1,020,379
Equipment Replacement	0	0	338,081	0
Transfers	412,131	70,000	0	0
TOTAL	\$26,989,324	\$36,848,032	\$32,057,377	
General Revenue Fund	20,568,733	23,963,345	28,372,985	24,427,722
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	6,422,591	8,116,397	8,475,047	7,629,655

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$24,427,722 for FY 1982. Included in the Governor's recommendation is \$352,193 in general revenue for the operation and the maintenance of the State Fruit Experiment Station.

6 Southwest Missouri State

Southwest Missouri State University also received a budget cut in Gov. Bond's recommendations, but the cut was only \$22,356.

SMSU submitted an FY 1982 budget request of \$36,848,032 with 76 percent of that budget being funded by general revenue money. Yet Bond only suggested \$32,057,377, decrease of \$22,356 from the FY 1981 SMSU budget.

However, SMSU received budget increases in the areas of instruction and general support. Bond set the instruction budget at \$16,932,288, a 12 percent decrease from what had been requested but a \$140,737 increase over FY 1981. General support showed an increase of \$266,335 from FY 1981 with a budget of \$8,734,070.

While six areas of the SMSU budget show cuts and one receives no gain, the most notable cut is in transfer funds. But like other colleges this is not due to Bond's cuts but rather a cut made by the school itself. The area receiving neither a reduction nor increase was library funding.

SMSU's capital improvement budget was met at \$269,422. This allowance in the FY 1982 budget is for maintenance of existing facilities.

The physical plant was the budget item receiving one of the biggest cuts when compared to the FY 1981 budget. Bond requested \$1,897,795 in that area for SMSU. This is a reduction of \$206,807 from the 1981 fiscal year budget.

Student aid also was cut at SMSU. However, like the transfer funds, this was planned by SMSU. They had requested only \$351,364, a \$33,588 cut from FY 1981 and received from Bond a .03 percent increase.

Yet the biggest single cut made by the governor was in the utilities budget. That section, set at \$1,142,929 for FY 1981 was reduced to \$1,020,379 which shows a decrease of \$122,550.

Also losing money, when compared with the FY 1981 budget, was research and public service, showing a \$96,610 reduction. Finally, equipment replacement funds were not granted to SMSU although they had requested \$338,081.

H.B. Sec. 3.075	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommend
Instruction	\$ 2,658,563	\$ 3,175,015	\$ 3,273,795	\$ 3,175,015
Research and Public Service	220,038	225,515	331,845	172,265
Libraries	301,219	451,865	512,808	451,865
Student Aid	167,793	268,752	105,029	105,008
General Support	2,562,861	2,834,109	3,437,560	2,649,276
Physical Plant	882,131	968,645	1,003,668	889,615
Utilities	513,890	684,600	781,264	684,800
Equipment Replacement	0	0	316,063	0
Transfers	547,485	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 7,843,980	\$ 8,608,501	\$ 9,762,030	\$ 8,127,844
General Revenue Fund	5,958,868	6,396,539	7,516,763	6,192,465
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	1,885,112	2,209,962	2,245,267	1,935,179

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$6,192,465 for FY 1982. Included in the Governor's recommendation is a transfer of \$284,395 from general support to instruction for FY 1982 and \$76,200 in general revenue for the operation of the prison program. In addition, a one-time expenditure of \$100,000 for a management study is removed from the general support component.

2 Lincoln University

Of all Missouri colleges and universities, Lincoln university was perhaps hurt more by Gov. Bond's cut than any other. Requesting an FY 1982 budget of \$9,762,030, the college got in return a recommendation for a \$478,857 reduction from their FY 1981 level of \$8,608,501. This puts Lincoln's recommended FY 1982 budget at \$8,127,644 with no increase in any of their budget sections.

Worst hit by cuts was the general support section which suffered a \$164,833 cut from the FY 1981 level. The FY 1981 level is \$2,834,109 in comparison with Bond's recommendation of \$2,649,276 for FY 1982.

This cut, in part, is due to a transfer of funds requested by the governor: "Included in the governor's recommendation is a transfer of \$284,395 from general support to instruction for FY 1982."

With this transfer, the instruction level stays constant with FY 1981 figures which were set at \$3,175,015.

Student aid was also reduced for FY 1982.

However, this was requested by Lincoln. In total, they cut student aid by \$161,744.

Both the research and public service and the physical plant budgets were reduced below the FY 1981 level by Bond. Research and public service was cut by \$53,250 while the physical plant budget was reduced by \$79,030.

Four areas showed no increase in the Bond recommendations. Those areas are instruction, library funds, utilities, and equipment replacements. There were no transfer funds.

Two more transfers were made by Bond to the Lincoln budget. First, \$76,000 was added to the instruction budget to cover costs for prison programs. Secondly, \$100,000 for a management survey was deducted from the Lincoln general support budget.

For Lincoln, too, the only capital improvements scheduled were maintenance projects to the present facilities. This expenditure totaled \$160,164.

General revenue money will make up 76 percent of Lincoln's total budget for FY 1982. This will total \$13,563,039 while \$4,236,226 will come from local funds.

Bond from page 5

Fourth, to reflect changes in credit hour totals over the two year period, a marginal enrollment adjustment is applied. The assumption behind this adjustment is that costs of courses change only marginally with each increase or decrease in enrollment. In other words, the costs of adding or subtracting students in a course will not be as great as the costs of creating the course initially. To show this, the formula determines the percentage enrollment change at each institution from the preceding year. If enrollment has increased by a given percentage at a school, that percentage is multiplied by 90 percent to show the marginal costs of the increase. If enrollment has decreased by a given percentage at a school, that percentage is multiplied by 70 percent to show the marginal costs of the decrease. The difference in percentages reflects the premise that it is more difficult to scale down a declining operation than to expand a growing one. The result of this process is a marginal enrollment adjustment percentage which is multiplied by the cost base previously calculated to approximate the current cost of instruction.

Finally, in those cases where the FY 1982 instructional base is less than the

level planned for FY 1981, sufficient funds are transferred from general support in order to maintain instructional expenditures at a constant level. The result is the FY 1982 recommendations for expenditures for instruction for each of the institutions.

2. Research and Public Service—Goal

To create and disseminate new knowledge and to meet community needs for services other than traditional instruction and research.

Description

This component includes research activities of individual faculty members and specific research projects. It also includes expenditures for activities such as conferences, seminars, clinics, and cultural events open to non-students and intended to benefit persons or groups. Expenditures for research and public service at the regional universities and state colleges are relatively small when compared to the University of Missouri.

Recommendations

The Governor's recommendation for this component accepts the Coordinating

Board's policy that all schools should engage in state-supported research and public service. To that end, the Governor's formula allocates 2.5 percent of the instruction recommendation for each regional university to research and public service. Each state college is allocated 1.5 percent of the instruction recommendation for research and public service. This differential recognizes the more limited nature of state colleges as opposed to state universities. In addition, the Governor recommends \$94,685 in administrative support for the Bootheel Educational Project operated by Southeast Missouri State University, \$462,196 for the State Fruit Experiment Station operated by Southwest Missouri State University, and \$100,000 for the prison program conducted by Lincoln University.

3. Libraries—Goal

To secure and maintain materials to support institutions' academic programs.

Description

This component includes expenditures related to collecting, cataloging, storing, and distributing published materials in support of an institution's academic programs.

Recommendations Description

This recommendation maintains library expenditures for FY 1982 at the same level as in FY 1981.

4. Student Aid—Goal

To equalize access to college and university programs.

Description

This component includes scholarships and fellowships provided directly by institutions in the form of grants, trainee stipends, prizes, awards, tuition, and fee remission.

Recommendations

The Governor's recommendation for this component follows the request of the Coordinating Board. Proposed expenditures for this component are computed at 7.5 percent of each institution's FY 1980 fee income, after adjustments are allowed for fee increases and for enrollment changes at each institution in the subsequent period.

5. General Support—Goal

To develop, direct, and account for college and university programs and to contribute to the well-being of students.

The general support component consists of the following: (1) academic support functions such as museums and galleries, educational media services, data processing related to instruction ancillary services such as demonstration schools, and academic administration; (2) student services, such as administration of student activities, counseling and career placement, financial aids administration, and admissions offices; and (3) institutional support functions, including executive management, fiscal operations, general administrative and logistical services such as procurement and printing, administrative computing support, and public relations and development.

Recommendations

The Governor's recommendation for general support follows the procedure used by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education with few exceptions. First, each school's planned FY 1981 expenditure for general support, less any expenditure for laboratory schools, is increased by the headcount marginal enrollment adjustment in order to take account of enrollment increases or declines. The headcount marginal enrollment adjustment is the same as the FTE marginal enrollment adjustments except it is based on changes in headcount students rather than full-time equivalent students.

Bond from page 6

Since many of the services in the area of general support are used equally by both full-time students and part-time students, it is felt that the use of the headcount figures would be more appropriate.

To this FY 1982 base is added planned FY 1981 laboratory school expenditures at Southeast Missouri State University, Southwest Missouri State University, and Northwest Missouri State University. One-time expenditures at Lincoln University of \$100,000 for a management study and \$70,000 for computer equipment at Harris-Stowe are subtracted from the FY 1982 base amounts at these two institutions.

Finally, in those cases where the base FY 1982 instructional expenditure recommendation is lower than the planned FY 1981 instructional expenditure, sufficient funds are transferred to maintain level instructional funding.

6. Physical Plant—Goal

To provide a physical environment beneficial to higher education programming.

Description

This component includes all expenditures for operating and maintaining the institutions' buildings and grounds, except those for utilities. Cost of maintaining facilities which operate as auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitories, are not included.

Recommendations

Physical plant expenditures planned for FY 1981 are computed for all schools on a cost per square foot basis, and the average cost per foot is calculated. This cost per square foot of \$1.56 is multiplied by the gross square feet maintained by each institution, including new space additions in FY 1982. The resulting amount is the FY 1982 recommendation for each school.

7. Utilities—Goal

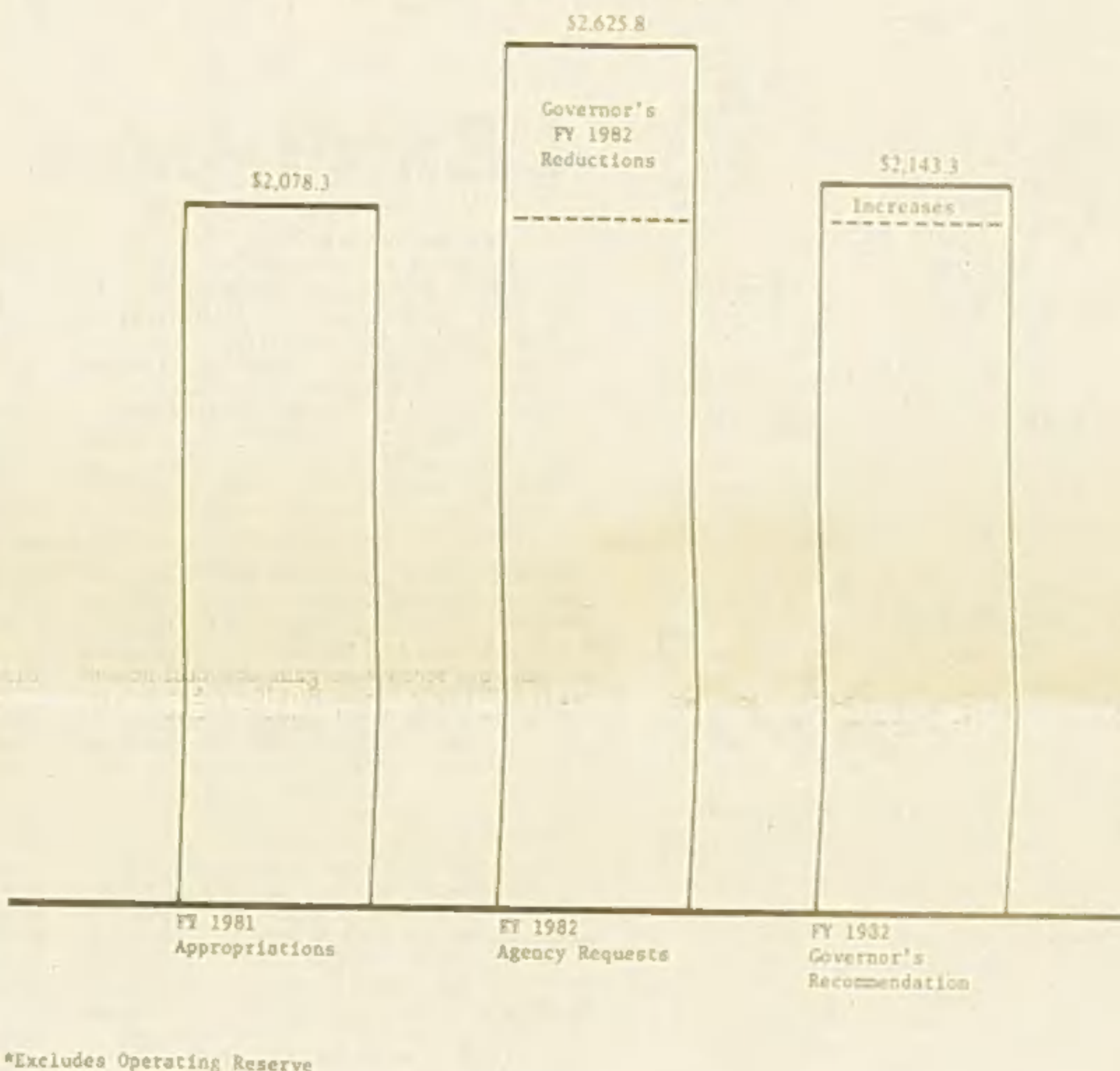
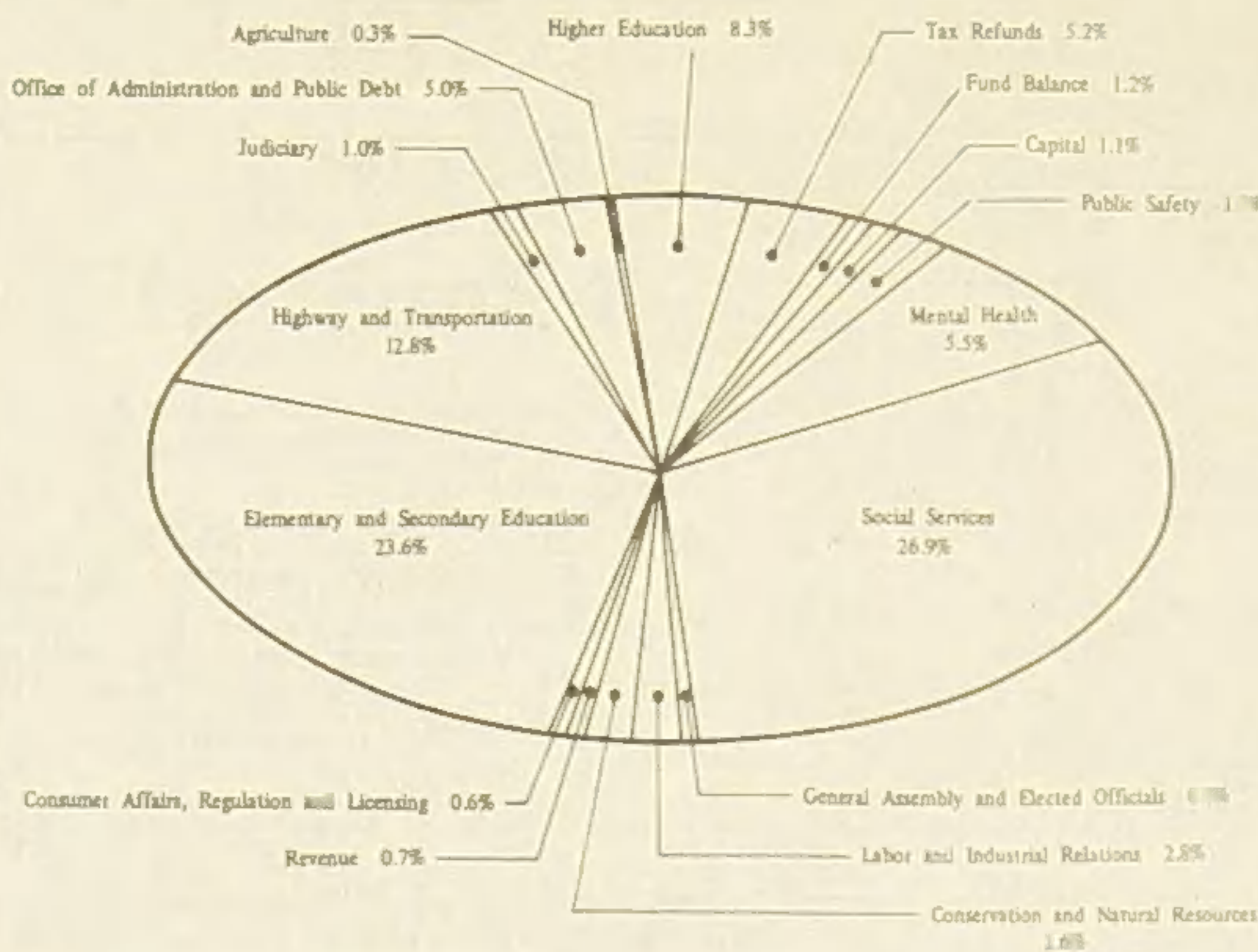
To provide a physical environment beneficial to higher education programming.

Description

This component includes expenditure for utilities needed to operate the facilities of the different institutions.

Recommendations

The planned expenditure for utilities per square foot for FY 1981 is calculated for each school. To derive the Governor's recommendation, this cost is then multiplied by the gross square feet maintained during FY 1982.



Budget from page 6

ment at its fiscal year 1981 level of spending, \$264,531,027. General revenue funds would account for \$162,137,373 while the remainder would be added by the Highway Department Fund, Motor Fuel Tax Fund, and the County Aid Road Trust Fund.

The Elected Officials budget for Fiscal Year 1982 would total \$18,912,307 in Bond's budget. Funding from general revenue would make up \$11,933,013 of that budget.

"The Governor's recommendation for the operation of his office, the mansion, and the office of the other five statewide elected officials reflects the decline in state revenues and therefore no new requests from General Revenue were recommended except where statutorily required.

"Those statutory increases include full year funding of salary increases for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General effective January 1, 1982."

Bond recommended cuts in funding for the Office of Administration. Previously funding had been \$210,934,760 for fiscal year 1981. Yet Bond suggests only \$202,830,961 for that department in fiscal year 1982. Along with this, general revenue funds to the office have been cut. The Office of Administration will receive, according to Bond, \$147,614,473 in general revenue funds. The remainder of the budget is to be made up of federal and various other type of funds.

THE JUDICIARY PORTION of Bond's budget is set for an increase over the fiscal year 1981 figure. This increase is due partly to Court Reform and Review Act of 1978 which requires the state to pay the salaries of deputy and division court clerks which totals \$13.1 million.

Bond recommends \$43,978,542 for Judiciary with general revenue funds making up \$43,978,542 and federal funds accounting for \$250,000.

The Department of Agriculture will receive \$13,679,209 in Bond's budget. This is a slight decrease from the 1981 fiscal year budget of \$13,885,182. Over half of that budget, \$7,396,354, will be made up of general revenue funds.

A SLIGHT INCREASE was granted to the Department of Conservation by Bond. This is caused by the 1980 amendment to Section 43(b) of Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri which will cost the department \$450,000 in fiscal year 1982. With this addition the department's budget will total \$32,947,871. The department receives no general revenue money, but instead, is funded from the Conservation Commission Fund.

The Department of Natural Resources also garners an increase for fiscal year 1982. Its total budget will be \$76,726,601. Federal funding makes up the majority of the budget, contributing \$46,208,601.

The Division of Energy, a part of Natural Resources, will receive \$4,000,000 for Missouri's weatherization program, land reclamation programs will have a \$3,907,265 increase, and \$3,000,000 for water and sewer grants.

The Department's 1981 budget is \$72,686,356.

THE DEPARTMENT OF Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing budget was also increased from \$27,196,846 to \$28,354,288 for fiscal year 1982.

This increase includes a \$176,482 addition to the department's core budget, a \$36,460 increase in the Division of Community Development, \$101,750 to the Division of Commerce and Industry.

Continued on page 8

H.B. Sec. 3.090	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommendation
Instruction	\$ 8,613,302	\$10,320,629	\$11,851,621	\$10,320,629
Research and Public Service	152,310	201,008	296,291	250,827
Libraries	825,015	958,062	1,162,537	958,062
Student Aid	405,953	366,114	212,490	212,572
General Support	3,552,306	4,113,623	4,763,500	4,024,020
Physical Plant	985,238	1,328,179	1,348,102	1,194,909
Utilities	697,663	836,630	862,724	838,246
Equipment Replacement	0	0	395,084	0
Transfers	1,521	1,334	0	0
TOTAL	\$15,233,308	\$18,125,579	\$20,992,349	\$17,799,265
General Revenue Fund	11,825,474	13,792,753	16,164,109	13,563,039
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	3,407,834	4,332,826	4,828,240	4,236,226

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$13,563,039 for FY 1982. Included in the Governor's recommendation is a transfer of \$287,537 from general support to Instruction for FY 1982.

10 Northeast Missouri State

With most of its budget items either holding constant or falling from the 1981 budget level, Northeast Missouri State University has been reduced by \$326,314 in comparison to the FY 1981 level in the governor's recommendations.

Again, like most state colleges, Northeast's instruction section was held constant at the 1981 level. However, its general support budget was cut \$89,603 to a figure below that FY 1981 level. This, in part, is due to a transfer of funds from the general support to the instructional section.

"Included in the recommendation is a transfer of \$287,537 from general support to instruction for FY 1982," stated Bond.

Also held constant in the FY 1982 budget recommendation were library funds which were fixed at \$958,062.

The only gain in the Northeast budget is that of research and public service funds. This section was increased by \$49,819 from the FY 1981 level of \$201,008. Also gaining, due to higher energy costs, were utilities which were increased by

\$1,616 from FY 1981.

Again, student aid funds were not asked to be raised. Northeast had requested only \$212,490 for FY 1982 while receiving \$366,114 for FY 1981, and the recommendation for FY 1982 was for \$212,572.

Also decreased for FY 1982 was the physical plant budget which incurred a \$133,270 cut from FY 1981 level of +968,645.

In the equipment replacement budget, Northeast had requested \$316,063, and no funding was recommended. Also there were no fund transfers for FY 1982.

Like other state colleges and universities, the only capital improvements planned were for facility maintenance. For these Northeast received a recommendation for FY 1982 of \$237,000.

Of Northeast's \$17,799,265 recommended budget for FY 1982, 76 percent, or \$13,563,039 will be made up of general revenue money. The remaining part, \$4,236,226 is to be raised from local funds.

H.B. Sec. 3.105	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommendation
Instruction	\$ 3,849,974	\$ 4,255,506	\$ 5,171,180	\$ 4,450,303
Research and Public Service	54,489	59,402	129,280	66,755
Libraries	392,620	421,247	468,255	416,297
Student Aid	248,013	303,001	137,159	137,194
General Support	2,501,881	2,706,462	3,199,868	2,891,453
Physical Plant	625,039	705,852	824,333	730,659
Utilities	401,706	522,609	590,147	522,509
Equipment Replacement	0	0	147,148	0
TOTAL	\$ 8,073,702	\$ 8,973,979	\$10,667,370	\$ 9,215,170
General Revenue Fund	6,173,979	6,928,487	8,213,876	7,021,959
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	1,899,723	2,045,492	2,453,495	2,193,211

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$7,021,959 for FY 1982.

8 Missouri Western

In FY 1982 Missouri Western State College, according to the governor's recommendation, will have a budget of \$9,216,170, representing a \$241,191 increase over FY 1981's budget of \$8,973,979.

Western's instruction budget was up by \$184,797 over FY 1981's \$4,450,303. General support was set at \$2,891,453 indicating a \$184,991 increase over FY 1981. One other budget item showing an increase in Bond's recommendations was that of research and public service. It was placed at \$66,755, an increase over FY 1981.

Two Western budget sections showed decreases in Bond's recommendations. Library funds dropped below the FY 1981 level by \$4,950, thus giving Western \$416,297 for FY 1982. Both utilities and equipment replacement budgets stayed at the FY 1981 levels.

The physical plant budget section was raised by \$24,807 to \$730,659. Related to this, capital improvements for Western are also slated to be no more than maintenance. The cost: \$108,255.

Western's budget will be funded by \$7,021,170 in general revenue funds, 76 percent, with the remainder to come from local funds.

College Budgets

H.B. Sec. 3.071	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommends
Instruction	\$ 6,231,424	\$ 6,688,220	\$ 7,570,613	\$ 6,688,220
Research and Public Service	264,699	199,056	265,465	166,820
Libraries	422,612	497,166	558,912	497,166
Student Aid	325,354	314,770	192,641	192,577
General Support	3,516,124	3,492,891	4,434,737	3,492,891
Physical Plant	905,286	1,065,985	1,388,075	1,230,339
Utilities	863,449	1,039,817	1,214,564	1,052,753
Equipment Replacement	0	0	270,242	0
TOTAL	\$12,528,948	\$13,297,905	\$15,895,251	\$13,757,134
General Revenue Fund	9,272,087	9,866,371	12,239,343	10,482,936
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	3,256,861	3,431,534	3,655,908	3,274,198

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$10,482,936 for FY 1982. Included in the Governor's recommendation is a transfer of \$15,411 from general support to instruction for FY 1982.

H.B. Sec. 3.110	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommends
Instruction	\$ 1,023,042	\$ 1,173,046	\$ 1,962,125	\$ 1,392,284
Research and Public Service	0	0	49,053	20,884
Libraries	218,591	237,557	269,859	237,557
Student Aid	8,554	10,800	43,479	43,498
General Support	1,184,304	1,733,436	2,095,495	1,792,567
Physical Plant	307,734	285,910	302,044	287,721
Utilities	106,847	127,314	144,157	127,314
Equipment Replacement	0	0	31,026	0
Transfers	180,682	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 3,029,754	\$ 3,568,063	\$ 4,387,738	\$ 3,881,825
General Revenue Fund	2,448,462	2,939,350	3,770,873	2,957,391
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	581,292	628,713	1,126,365	924,434

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$2,957,391 for FY 1982. A one-time expenditure of \$70,000 for computer equipment is removed from the general support component.

3 Central Missouri State

H.B. Sec. 3.070	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommends
Instruction	\$ 12,321,618	\$ 13,874,477	\$ 15,441,985	\$ 13,874,477
Research and Public Service	234,377	529,019	385,050	340,582
Libraries	1,181,231	1,123,965	1,266,569	1,123,965
Student Aid	524,367	559,340	306,358	306,974
General Support	6,000,005	7,000,810	8,227,321	6,865,058
Physical Plant	2,225,256	2,075,976	2,511,286	2,225,913
Utilities	502,538	580,522	1,138,401	994,747
Equipment Replacement	0	0	382,845	0
TOTAL	\$23,329,692	\$26,143,909	\$29,661,415	\$25,731,716
General Revenue Fund	18,247,376	19,966,411	22,839,290	19,607,566
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	5,082,316	6,177,498	6,822,125	6,124,150

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$19,607,566 for FY 1982. Included in the Governor's recommendation is a shift of \$251,214 from the institution's FY 1981 general support budget to instruction for FY 1982.

7 Missouri Southern

H.B. Sec. 3.100	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommends
Instruction	\$ 3,750,975	\$ 4,377,610	\$ 4,762,858	\$ 4,377,610
Research and Public Service	75,395	105,662	119,071	62,613
Libraries	495,355	412,100	479,909	424,298
Student Aid	235,679	275,680	89,522	89,523
General Support	1,799,581	2,362,018	2,750,924	2,285,386
Physical Plant	577,992	674,400	835,273	740,356
Utilities	173,635	240,000	284,752	251,945
Equipment Replacement	0	0	223,973	0
Transfers	916,518	5,140	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 8,024,131	\$ 8,452,610	\$ 9,546,282	\$ 8,231,731
General Revenue Fund	6,262,750	6,631,760	7,350,637	6,272,579
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	1,761,381	1,820,850	2,195,645	1,959,152

The Governor recommends a general revenue appropriation of \$6,272,579 for FY 1982. Included in the recommendation is a transfer of \$203,839 from general support to instruction for Fiscal Year 1982.

1 University of Missouri

H.B. Sec. 3.115	Expenditure FY 1980	Planned FY 1981	Request FY 1982	Governor Recommends
Instruction	104,267,994	115,117,238	136,935,703	120,953,422
Research and Public Service	34,391,244	37,969,705	43,894,929	39,055,748
Libraries	9,234,839	10,195,739	12,654,361	10,195,739
Student Aid	1,971,883	2,177,060	2,542,603	2,542,942
General Support	53,419,483	58,977,861	68,335,917	61,774,824
Physical Plant	13,921,588	15,370,151	17,168,367	15,759,681
Utilities	10,391,324	11,472,557	13,121,254	11,891,120
Equipment Replacement	0	0	3,618,400	0
Transfers	999,700	930,355	0	0
TOTAL	227,598,355	251,280,311	298,271,534	262,163,476
General Revenue Fund	150,511,239	170,610,754	202,824,643	170,558,954
Local (non-appropriated) Funds	77,087,116	80,913,965	95,446,891	91,604,522

9 Northwest Missouri State

With a \$459,229 FY 1982 budget increase, Northwest Missouri State University shows raises in all but two budget sections. NMSU's FY 1982 budget would total \$13,757,134.

Both research and public service and student aid fall behind the 1981 fiscal year levels. Receiving \$166,820 for public service and research, after requesting \$256,465, the recommended figure falls \$32,236 below the FY 1981 level.

As with other Missouri colleges, NMSU requested less for student aid in FY 1982 than it received in FY 1981. Although they received \$192,677 in FY 1981 the recommended budget is for \$122,193 less in FY 1982.

The areas of instruction and library funds both stood still at their FY 1981 levels, \$6,688,200 and

\$497,166 respectively.

General support was increased by \$436,368 over the FY 1981 level, putting that section of the budget at \$3,929,259 for FY 1982. However, the governor recommended that \$15,411 be transferred from general support to instruction.

Increases were also recommended for the areas of physical plant and utilities. Physical plant was placed at \$1,230,339, a \$164,354 increase over FY 1981. Utilities, with a \$12,936 increase, was set at \$1,052,353.

Capital improvements recommended were all for maintenance of present facilities and was recommended for NMSU to be \$129,600.

General revenue funds will make up 76 percent of the NMSU budget which was suggested by Bond to be \$10,757,134.

4 Harris-Stowe

Harris-Stowe College incurred, in Gov. Bond's FY 1982 budget recommendations, a \$313,726 budget increase. With this increase above the FY 1981 budget, Harris-Stowe's total budget can be put at \$3,881,825. Unlike the majority of Missouri's colleges, Harris-Stowe didn't incur a reduction in any of its budget items.

The instructional budget was set at \$4,450,303, a \$219,258 increase over the FY 1981 budget. Also showing increases were research and public service, up \$20,884, student aid, up \$32,698,

general support, up \$69,131, and physical plant, up \$18,596.

Two budget items were held constant at the FY 1981 level, those being library funding and utilities.

Capital improvements were recommended to be \$99,100. This was to be used for maintenance expenditures.

As with all Missouri colleges, 76 percent of the college budget will be made up with general revenue money. In the case of Harris-Stowe that represents \$2,975,825.

In their original fiscal year 1982 budget request, Central Missouri State University officials had asked for a total budget of \$29,661,415. However, as for most colleges, Gov. Bond reduced this amount. In his recommendation Bond budgets CMSU at \$26,731,716, a 12 percent decrease from the CMSU original request.

Furthermore, this figure represents a decrease in comparison with the university's FY 1981 budget which was \$26,143,909, a \$412,193 loss of revenue. As for the amount of general funding, CMSU holds at the fiscal year 1981 level of 76 percent by the state. The remaining of CMSU's FY 1982 budget, \$6,124,150 and of its FY 1981 budget, \$6,177,498, must come from local funds made up mostly of student fees.

The two sections of most interest are the instructional and general support area of CMSU's budget. CMSU's instructional budget will remain at the FY 1981 level of \$13,874,477. However, in reality, CMSU shows a loss in that area. This is due to the governor's request that \$251,214 be made up not of general revenue funds but transferable funds coming from the school's FY 1981 general support budget. This causes another bind for CMSU in that it must save \$251,214 from the FY 1981 general support budget in order to make up part of its FY 1982 instructional budget.

Said Bond in his recommendations: "... a shift

of \$251,214 from the institution's FY 1981 general support budget to instruction for FY 1982" is included.

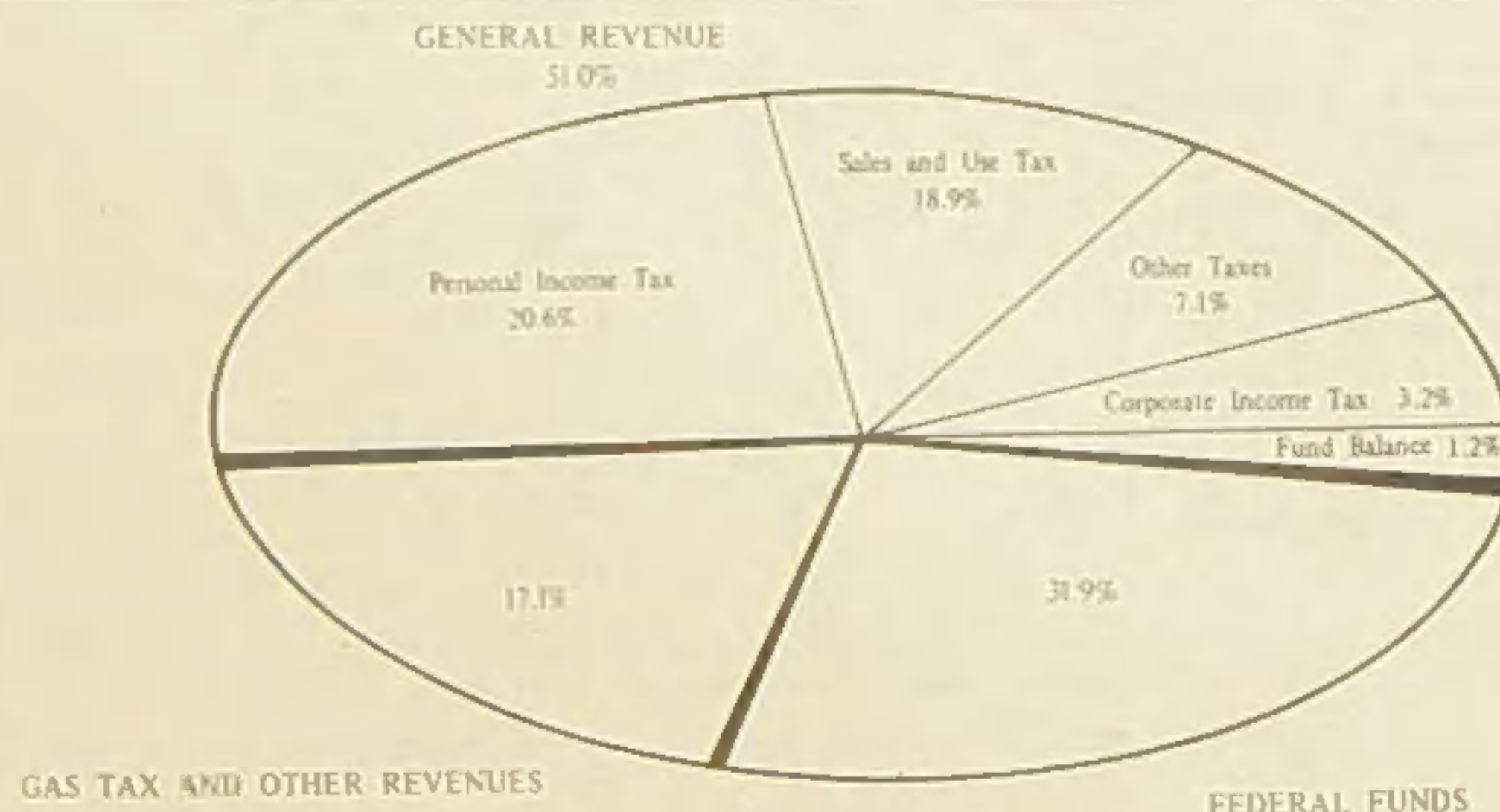
General support at CMSU for FY 1982 shows a decrease in comparison to the same budget for FY 1981 of 10 percent. In numbers, this is a loss of \$135,752 in the general support budget.

One other area, student aid, lost money for FY 1982. It shows a decrease from \$568,840 in FY 1981 to \$306,974 for FY 1982. Yet it must be pointed out that this reduction was submitted by the college and not made by Bond.

Two portions of CMSU's budget did receive increases from the governor. These areas, utilities and physical plant, were increased but not to the level which CMSU had requested. Yet it should be realized that these increases are due to inflation and the need to keep present facilities in good shape. This is shown by revealing the capital improvement budget for CMSU which includes money for physical plant up-keep.

Two capital improvements that are slated will cost \$264,793. One project is for roof repairs while the other is for the replacement of asbestos in ceilings and walls.

The areas of equipment replacement and libraries showed no gain in the CMSU budget as compared with FY 1981. Also, CMSU showed a decrease in research and public service, but this was planned by the institution.



Budget from page 7

dustrial Development, and \$1 million to the Missouri Public Service Commission to study alternative energy sources.

A slight increase was given by Bond to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Its total budget for fiscal year 1982 is placed at \$121,391,769 with federal funds making up \$114,988,924 of that budget. Bond requested an additional \$166,800 for the workmen's compensation fund and \$1,280 to provide interpreter services for the hearing impaired.

The Department of Highways and Transportation received a budget cut for fiscal year 1982. The Department's fiscal year 1981 budget was set at \$571,657,639 while Bond cut it to \$551,760,638 for fiscal year 1982. The State Road Fund will make up the majority of the budget, with that department receiving \$300,000,000 from that fund.

Also, the Department of Public Safety fell victim to budget cuts in fiscal year 1982. It will receive only \$75,022,473 while in fiscal year 1981 it received \$86,029,348.

The Department of Mental Health will receive a

small increase for fiscal year 1982. Its 1982 budget was set by Bond at \$237,051,539; its 1981 budget was placed at \$236,091,550. General revenue funds make up \$217,051,539 of the budget while federal funds account for \$18,649,010.

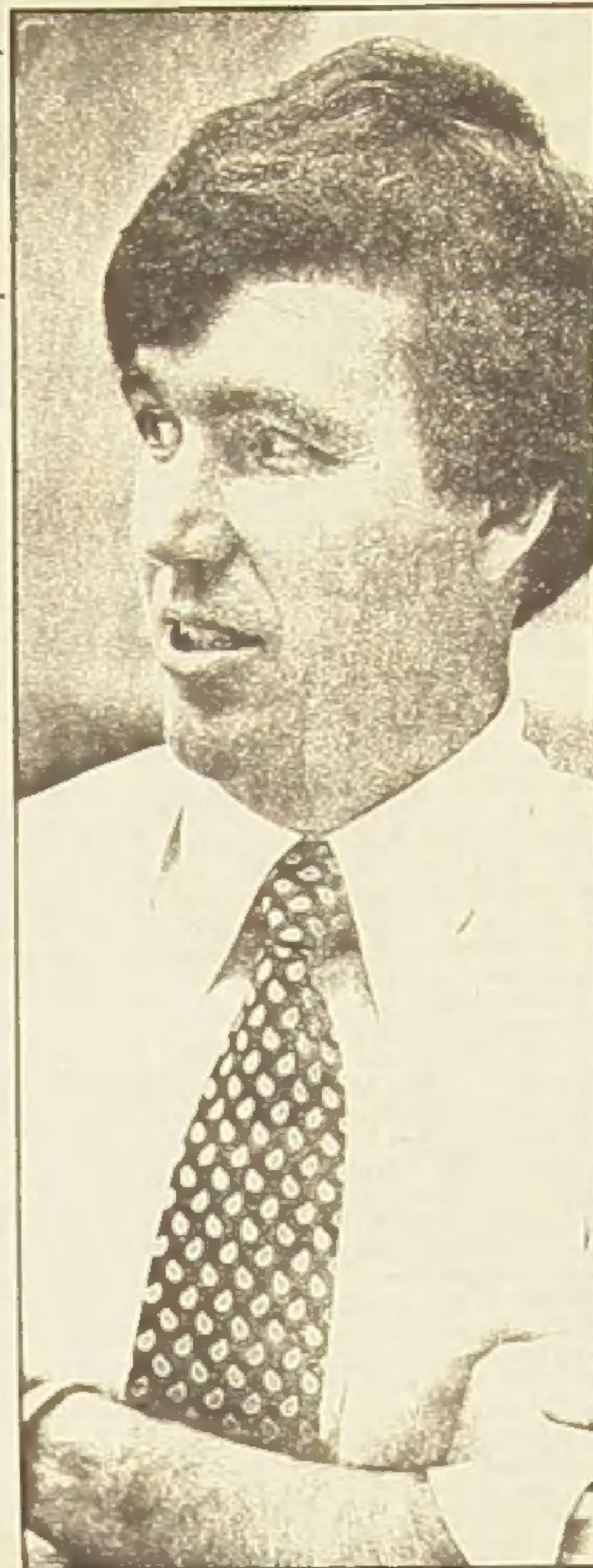
GOV. BOND HAS RECOMMENDED an increase for the Department of Social Services over its fiscal year 1981 budget. In that year Social Services received \$1,114,282,707 while in the 1982 budget it receives \$1,161,872,531. Federal funds make up the majority of the department's budget, contributing \$682,359,140.

This increase is due to "(1) increased rates and caseloads in the Medicaid hospital and nursing home programs—\$41.1 million (2) Caseload increases in public assistance programs—\$11.3 million (3) Caseload increases in protective services for children—\$4.3 million."

Bond also stated that by better management the state could save \$41.6 million in state funds. "Judicious allocation of our limited resources will allow increased funding for the highest-priority public needs."

Carlin in

Kansas

'Tight and
Balanced'

In his original budget address to Kansas legislators three sessions ago, Gov. John Carlin called for nearly \$100 million in increased spending for schools, highway repairs and higher salaries for state employees. Despite those increases, Carlin called the \$2.2 billion 1979 budget "cautious" as he set the tone for state government spending.

Tight and balanced are the words used in reference to Carlin's third budget, according to the governor's aides and legislative leaders. For the fiscal year 1982 beginning July 1, Carlin has proposed substantially smaller increases in pay for state workers. He has recommended only \$7.8 million more for schools.

Carlin's proposed budget is only a 3.8 percent increase over last year's. That compares with the seven percent increase that he recommended his first two Januarys as governor.

This year's budget of \$7.8 million more in state aid to schools will only be increased if the Legislature approves tax increases. Carlin proposed increases of more than \$30 million for the program in each of the first two years he was governor. The program takes more than half of the state budget each year.

Legislative leaders have said that the state can operate under this budget. If legislators want to increase state aid to schools, they would be forced to turn to the taxpayers for more money.

Carlin's Recommendations for the Board of Regents

Carlin has recommended fiscal year 1982 operating budgets for the institutions under the State Board of Regents which provide a \$26.3 million increase in general use funds. Such increase excludes the institutions' share of the financing of salary plan revisions for classified employees. A major share of the salary plan reserve will be allocated to the institutions under the State Board of Regents.

General use operating budgets total \$380.4 million for fiscal year 1982, of which \$261.5 million would be financed from the State General Fund. General use funds are composed principally of State General Fund appropriations, general purpose fees charged to students, and income from hospital operations of the University of Kansas Medical Center.

The fiscal year 1982 operating budgets provide for an increase in State General Fund financing of \$21.7 million, while the amount available from general fees and other general use sources is anticipated to increase by \$6.8 million.

A larger proportion of the fiscal year 1982 operating budgets has been financed from the State General Fund than was the case for the current fiscal year, because the fiscal year 1981 budgets were financed with additional fees from increased tuition rates which became effective with the 1980 fall semester.

Merit increases for faculty are recommended at eight percent, at a general use fund cost of \$18.2 million. Although merit salary increases are a high priority this year, Carlin recommends that the Board of Regents' proposal for an increase in the state's contribution rate for

State Board of Regents' Institutions FY 1982 Recommended Expenditures for Operating Purposes Compared with FY 1981 Estimates

General Use Funds Only, Exclusive of Employee Benefit Increases

	FY 1981 Estimated	FY 1982 Recommended	Increase Amount	Percent
Fort Hays State University				
State General Fund	\$ 11,634,889	\$ 12,937,255	\$ 1,302,366	11.2%
General Fees and Other	2,059,747	2,055,762	(3,985)	(.2)
Total	\$ 13,694,636	\$ 14,993,017	\$ 1,298,381	9.5%
Kansas State University				
State General Fund	\$ 55,616,416	\$ 61,982,952	\$ 6,366,536	11.4%
General Fees and Other	16,128,183	16,827,826	699,643	4.3
Total	\$ 71,744,599	\$ 78,810,778	\$ 7,066,179	9.8%
Kansas State University - Veterinary Medical Center				
State General Fund	\$ 4,159,644	\$ 4,675,876	\$ 516,232	12.4%
General Fees and Other	2,263,668	2,316,000	52,332	2.3
Total	\$ 6,423,312	\$ 6,991,876	\$ 568,564	8.9%
Emporia State University				
State General Fund	\$ 13,357,422	\$ 14,772,024	\$ 1,414,602	10.6%
General Fees and Other	2,450,472	2,349,298	(101,174)	(4.1)
Total	\$ 15,807,894	\$ 17,121,322	\$ 1,313,428	8.3%
Pittsburg State University				
State General Fund	\$ 12,802,804	\$ 13,966,191	\$ 1,163,387	9.1%
General Fees	2,407,840	2,248,987	(158,853)	(6.6)
Total	\$ 15,210,644	\$ 16,215,178	\$ 1,004,534	6.6%
University of Kansas				
State General Fund	\$ 63,072,395	\$ 69,444,679	\$ 6,372,284	10.1%
General Fees and Other	15,870,203	16,106,447	236,244	1.5
Total	\$ 78,942,598	\$ 85,551,126	\$ 6,608,528	8.4%
Wichita State University				
State General Fund	\$ 26,518,871	\$ 28,979,704	\$ 2,460,833	9.3%
General Fees	6,242,920	6,695,248	452,328	7.2
Total	\$ 32,761,791	\$ 35,674,952	\$ 2,913,161	8.9%
Subtotal - Universities				
State General Fund	\$187,162,441	\$206,758,681	\$19,596,240	10.5%
General Fees and Other	47,423,033	48,599,568	1,176,535	2.5
Total	\$234,585,474	\$255,358,249	\$20,772,775	8.9%
University of Kansas Medical Center				
State General Fund	\$ 51,052,308	\$ 52,842,592	\$ 1,790,284	3.5%
Hospital Revenue and Other	44,685,052	50,107,247	5,422,195	12.1
Total	\$ 95,737,360	\$102,949,839	\$ 7,212,479	7.5%
Kansas Technical Institute				
State General Fund	\$ 1,655,704	\$ 1,925,515	\$ 269,811	16.3%
General Fees	131,835	141,000	9,165	7.0
Total	\$ 1,787,539	\$ 2,066,515	\$ 278,976	15.6%
TOTAL SHOWN IN DETAILED BUDGET ESTIMATES				
State General Fund	\$239,870,453	\$261,526,788	\$21,656,335	9.0%
General Fees and Other	92,239,920	98,847,815	6,607,895	7.2
Total	\$332,110,373	\$360,374,603	\$28,264,230	8.5%

the faculty retirement program be studied by a 1981 interim legislative committee to determine the proposal's priority in future budgets.

Base budget increases in other operating expenditures exclusive of utilities are recommended at six percent for educational and research programs. Carlin proposes General use fund expenditures increases of \$3.4 million for this purpose.

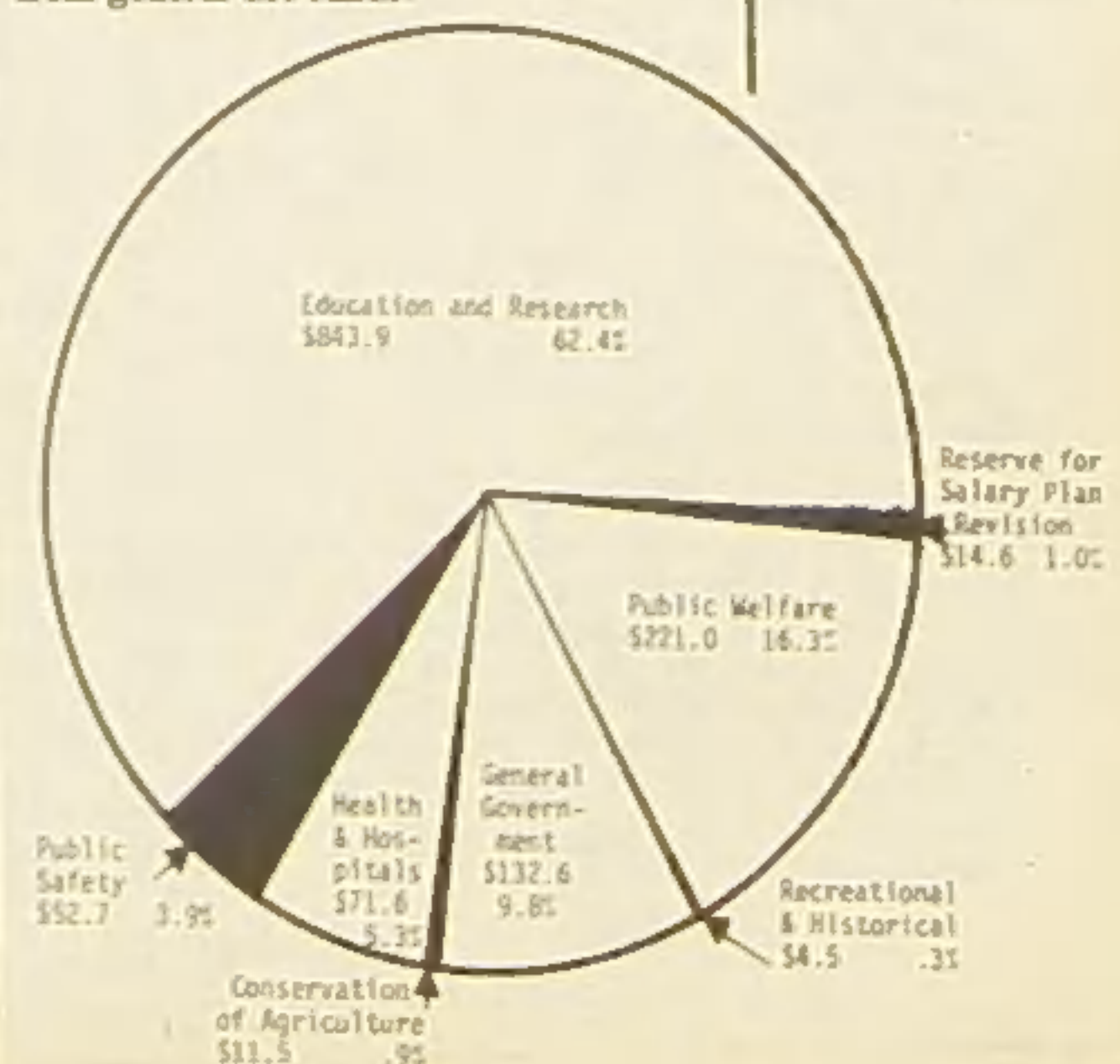
Operating Budgets for the Six Universities

Operating budgets financed from general use funds for the six university campuses are recommended to total \$256.4 million for fiscal year 1982, an increase of \$22.8 million or 8.9 percent above the fiscal year 1981 estimated expenditures. The recommended allocation of resources from the State General Fund totals \$206.8 million, an increase of \$19.6 million or 10.5 percent above fiscal year 1981.

Carlin proposes that additional resources be allocated to the universities in fiscal year 1982 to enable them to provide adequate teaching programs and services for an increasing enrollment. He recommends budget increases of \$1.5 million to finance 77 additional faculty and supporting positions and other operating costs for additional students. The budget increase for enrollment changes is recommended to be allocated to the universities in proportion to the amounts requested by the Board of Regents.

In order that the quality of existing programs at the universities be maintained, Carlin makes the following recommendations:

1. Faculty merit salary increases at an average of eight percent, at a cost of \$11.3 million from general use funds.
2. Base budget increases of six percent for other operating expenditures exclusive of utilities, at a cost of \$2.1 million from general use funds.
3. An increase of 8.1 percent in the amount of funds allocated for student employee wages, at a cost of \$4 million from general use funds.



In Oklahoma: State regents determine funding, and colleges get sizeable increases

In Oklahoma, it is the State Regents for Higher Education who recommend to the State Legislature and the Governor the budget allocations for each state institution. The State Regents prepare and submit a recommendation for appropriations of funds for the operation of each institution belonging to the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The Regents also make recommendations for appropriation of funds to make capital improvements at each state institution.

Preparations of the budget by the State Regents requires considerable studying and research of information such as the functions and educational programs of each individual institution as well as the student enrollment per institution, the required number of faculty and staff by each, and faculty salaries.

The Regents not only gather and consider this information but before finalization of the budget can be made, the State Regents conduct study sessions with the presidents of colleges and universities in the system to get their views on the needs of each institution.

THE STATE REGENTS, during regular monthly meetings, establish guidelines for the preparation of the budget for the institutions. The Regents approve nine principles. Each institution must meet each of these guidelines and supply the State Regents with the information needed. Also the Regents are required to consider each of these guidelines as the budget is prepared.

1. Oklahoma should support the educational programs of institutions in the State System at such level that will provide high-quality educational performance.

2. Each institution in the state system should carry out three broad areas of educational program responsibility: (a) instruction, (b) research, and (c) public service.

3. THE BUDGET NEEDS of each institution should be determined on the basis of educational program costs including the three categories above projected for the budget year.

4. The instructional program costs should include: (a) resident instruction; (b) organized activities related to instruction; (c) library; (d) general administration; (e) general expense; and (f) operation and maintenance of the physical plant.

The budget needs for organized research and extension and public service should be computed separately from instructional costs.

5. Primary factors that should be recognized in determining the instructional part of the budget needs should include: (a) type of instruction; (b) instructional program costs by level; (c) full-time equivalent enrollment by level for the full fiscal year.

6. OPERATING EXPENSES of institutions in Oklahoma and institutions in a 10-state region including (a) ratios of students to faculty by level; (b) average salaries of full-time faculty by type of institution; and (c) total educational and general budget student per capita expenditure, should be recognized as influence factors when establishing instructional program costs.

For the two larger comprehensive universities (Oklahoma University and Oklahoma State University) in the state the standard of reference should be the

leading state universities in the region, including specifically the universities in the Big Eight Conference in which the two comprehensive universities are members.

Full time equivalent enrollment data should be based on the full fiscal year (summer, fall, and spring) with a factor of 30 student credit hours used to compute undergraduate enrollment and a factor of 24 credit hours for graduate enrollment.

8. THE NEED FOR college-level trained manpower should be taken into consideration in determining priorities for funding at institutions.

9. A realistic estimate of revolving funds income should be made and applied toward meeting the institutional budget needs consistent with state laws.

The cost of operating educational programs at institutions is identified through nine procedures. After these nine procedures the sum of the costs for instruction, research and public service becomes the total educational and general budget of an institution. From this total the amount of estimated revolving fund income for the budget year is subtracted, and the difference is the amount of state appropriated funds required to fund the institution's budget.

These are the procedures followed:

1. The instructional programs operating at each institution in the previous year are identified. Those programs not expected to operate in the budget year are deleted and those new programs expected to operate in the budget year are added.

2. The course composition of each of the instructional programs to be offered at an institution is then identified.

3. The cost of operating the instructional programs is identified by level in the budget year is next projected.

4. The number of full-time equivalent students expected to enroll by level in the instructional program during the full fiscal year for which the budget is being determined is then projected.

6. The cost of operating each instructional program is then computed and these are added to get the total cost of all instructional programs at the institution.

7. The amount of funds to be added to the budget for research is then determined. Basic functions of institutions will, of course, influence the determination of these amounts. Institutions that accomplish significant research must be provided funds accordingly. All institutions carry on some type of institutional research and study of programming and thus must be provided an allowance for this function of the budget.

EXTENSION and public service is the third category of the educational program budget. Again, institutions' functional assignments will influence the degree to which they participate in extension programs and/or public service programs. An appropriate amount for this program is accordingly determined.

8. The final step is to add the amounts determined for (a) instructional programs, (b) research, and (c) extension and public service. This becomes the total amount of budget needs of the institution for the educational programs to be operated.

The 1981-82 operating budget for the State System of Higher Education as adopted by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education was \$406,171,221. The budget breaks down in \$333,093,146 funded by state appropriations and \$73,078,075 by revolving funds.

This budget proposal will make an estimated 22.9 percent increase for the 25 state-funded institutions in Oklahoma, or an added \$62 million.

TOTAL E&G BUDGET FOR THE STATE SYSTEM
Proposed for Fiscal Year 1981-82

Institution	Budget Request 1981-82	Budget Allocated 1980-81	Increase (Decrease)
OU	69,204,653	59,862,321	9,342,332
OSU	70,427,851	60,505,720	9,922,131
CSU	22,673,692	19,718,705	2,954,987
ECOSU	8,837,579	7,417,143	1,420,436
NEOSU	14,442,981	11,251,998	3,190,983
NWOSU	4,279,485	3,553,666	725,819
SEOSU	9,903,093	7,830,628	2,072,465
SWOSU	12,584,633	10,568,161	2,016,472
Cameron	10,152,369	9,091,911	1,060,458
Langston	4,530,436	4,026,555	503,881
Panhandle	3,857,108	3,127,580	729,528
USAO	3,797,196	3,371,289	425,907
CAJC	2,607,443	2,105,476	501,967
Claremore	3,602,532	2,723,055	879,477
Connors	2,749,251	2,342,586	406,665
Eastern	3,806,318	3,161,405	644,913
El Reno	1,855,859	1,563,456	292,403
Murray	2,594,153	2,210,207	383,946
NEOAMC	6,028,853	5,066,168	962,685
NOC	3,091,242	2,701,473	389,769
ORJC	12,826,027	10,790,169	2,035,858
Seminole	2,634,130	2,282,681	351,449
SOCJC	8,538,556	6,613,050	1,925,506
TJC	14,498,059	11,719,684	2,778,375
WOSC	2,650,117	2,243,701	406,416
	302,173,616	255,848,788	46,324,828

STATE-APPROPRIATED FUNDS ONLY FOR THE STATE SYSTEM
Proposed for Fiscal Year 1981-82

Institution	State-Appropriated Funds		
	Requested 1981-82	Allocated 1980-81	Increase (Decrease)
OU	54,994,330	45,125,178	9,669,152
OSU	55,334,034	45,813,998	9,518,036
CSU	18,468,201	15,445,609	3,022,592
ECOSU	7,509,353	6,061,295	1,448,058
NEOSU	12,074,440	9,128,982	2,945,458
NWOSU	3,506,149	2,761,017	745,132
SEOSU	7,832,319	6,158,580	1,673,739
SWOSU	10,572,431	8,568,587	2,003,844
Cameron	8,708,810	7,442,530	1,266,280
Langston	3,829,558	3,325,677	503,881
Panhandle	3,331,908	2,607,535	724,373
USAO	3,370,713	2,899,782	470,931
CAJC	2,300,783	1,792,343	508,440
Claremore	3,019,259	2,320,094	699,165
Connors	2,392,762	1,972,184	420,578
Eastern	3,291,940	2,750,265	541,675
El Reno	1,642,792	1,290,675	352,117
Murray	2,225,847	1,850,531	375,316
NEOAMC	5,182,444	4,291,259	891,185
NOC	2,771,979	2,341,576	430,403
ORJC	11,010,362	9,045,651	1,964,711
Seminole	2,302,059	1,936,355	365,704
SOCJC	7,325,456	5,514,971	1,810,485
TJC	12,597,399	9,910,656	2,686,743
WOSC	2,345,141	1,923,206	421,935
	247,940,469	202,480,536	45,459,933

Institution	Number of Programs	Projected FTE Students 1981-82	Instructional Programs	Organized Research	Extension and Public Service	Total E&G Budget	Revolving Funds	State-Appropriated Funds
OU	231	18,600	56,725,125	7,941,518	4,538,010	69,204,653	14,210,323	54,994,330
OSU	211	20,900	56,862,259	9,016,611	4,548,981	70,427,851	15,093,817	55,334,034
CSU	133	9,200	22,096,100	270,014	307,578	22,673,692	4,205,491	18,468,201
ECOSU	47	3,600	8,539,360	104,351	193,868	8,837,579	1,328,226	7,509,353
NEOSU	88	5,595	14,075,059	171,997	195,925	14,442,981	2,368,541	12,074,440
NWOSU	46	1,640	4,170,469	50,963	58,053	4,279,485	773,336	3,506,149
SEOSU	67	3,800	9,650,821	117,933	134,339	9,903,093	2,070,774	7,832,319
SWOSU	87	4,700	12,264,050	149,867	170,716	12,584,633	2,012,202	10,572,431
Cameron	30	4,200	9,893,746	120,902	137,721	10,152,369	1,443,559	8,708,810
Langston	42	1,300	4,273,734	128,351	128,351	4,530,436	700,878	3,829,558
Panhandle	36	1,150	3,758,852	45,933	52,323	3,857,108	525,200	3,331,908
USAO	31	1,100	3,700,466	45,220	51,510	3,797,196	426,483	3,370,713
CAJC	40	1,085	2,581,627	14,199	11,617	2,607,443	306,660	2,300,783
Claremore	49	1,560	3,566,863	19,618	16,051	3,602,532	583,273	3,019,259
Connors	45	1,150	2,722,031	14,971	12,249	2,749,251	356,489	2,392,762
Eastern	45	1,475	3,768,632	20,727	16,959	3,806,318	514,378	3,291,940
El Reno	42	750	1,837,484	10,106	8,269	1,855,859	213,067	1,642,792
Murray	41	1,005	2,568,468	14,127	11,558	2,594,153	368,306	2,225,847
NEOAMC	57	2,500	5,969,162	32,830	26,861	6,028,853	846,409	5,182,444
NOC	62	1,300	3,060,636	16,833	13,773	3,091,242	319,263	2,771,979
ORJC	74	5,600	12,699,036	69,845	57,146	12,826,027	1,815,665	11,010,362
Seminole	30	1,100	2,608,050	14,344	11,736	2,634,130	332,071	2,302,059
SOCJC	54	3,675	8,454,016	46,497	38,043	8,538,556	1,213,100	7,325,456
TJC	78	6,200	14,354,514	78,950	64,595	14,498,059	1,900,660	12,597,399
WOSC	37	1,125	2,623,879	14,431	11,807	2,650,117	304,976	2,345,141
TOTAL	1,703	104,310	272,824,439	18,531,138	10,818,039	302,173,616	54,233,147	247,940,469

Arts

Undergrass Boys set for concert in BSC

The College Union Board present the Undergrass Boys concert 10:45 a.m. Feb. 11 in the Lions' Den. The Undergrass Boys acoustic musical group from the Ozarks. Their music includes material influenced by the style of jazz, swing, rock, traditional folk, and music from the old west. Their remakes of '20's and '30's top standards delight diences in the same way their original songs and originally arranged and produced songs from modern pop artists do.

The Undergrass Boys are original musical group with roots running deep into traditional folk and bluegrass styles. They put these styles together with the music that they grew up with, form their own style of music.

The band consists of Bo Brown guitar, dobro, and vocals. George Horne accompanies the band and fender bass and vocals. Rick Davidson picks percussion, guitar, and vocals. John Kendrick assists the banjo, guitar, and vocals. The last member of the band is David Wilson who plays the mandolin, violin, guitar, and vocals.

Brown is from Stafford, Mo., where he learned his fluent flatpicking style. He has played in such popular bluegrass groups as the Dalton Brothers, Homegrown, Itchy Whiskers, and he is recognized in this area for his amazing guitar work.

Horne is originally from Wayne, Ark., where he began his years of playing with such groups as Zachery Beau, Winners and Losers, and the Springband.

Davidson is from Springfield, Mo. His instruments include washboard, drums, triangles, Chinese windchimes and beltrees, and spoons. He also is of the groups' songs.

Kendrick is from Richards, Mo., and is one of the group's strongest vocalists. He has received numerous awards in the midwest for his banjo playing. Kendrick is recognized by area critics and musicians as one of the most innovative banjoists in the midwest.

Wilson is from Springfield, Mo. His range of instruments goes from strings to piano, pedal steel, guitar and mandolin. Wilson has previously involved with such orchestras and groups as the Southwest Missouri State Symphony, the Dalton Brothers, and the Springband. Although he is renowned for his guitar and guitar work and has received a string ensemble award, he is most recognized for his extensive mandolin work and lyrical singing style. The group also plays several of his songs during performance.

The Undergrass Boys enjoy traveling, pleasing audiences at clubs, festivals, and colleges throughout the midwest. They had just finished successful dates in central and southern Georgia, northern Florida. They were chosen out of hundreds of applications to showcase the regional National Entertainment Campus Activities Association convention. The Undergrass Boys played with and warmed-up with such well known artists as Bill Monroe, Amazing Rhythm Aces, the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, and the Ozark Mountain Daredevils.



The Undergrass Boys set to perform in the Student Center at 10:45 a.m. Feb. 11.

Virtuoso with sax to play Monday

Harvey Pittel, described as one of the world's greatest woodwind virtuosos and considered by many as the world's finest saxophonist, will perform 8 p.m. Monday in Taylor Auditorium. This concert, unique in musicianship and mastery, will open Missouri Southern students, free of charge upon presentation of a student I.D. This performance is sponsored by the Joplin Community Concerts, will not open to the general public but only to those who have purchased a ticket from the Joplin Community Concerts.

Pittel has made appearances as a soloist with the Boston Symphony, Los Angeles Philharmonic, Baltimore Symphony, Suisse-Romande, London Sinfonietta and other highly acclaimed orchestras. Pittel has appeared in recitals throughout the United States and England, Switzerland, and France. Pittel has also received many honors such as an invitation to perform in the Inaugural Concert Series honoring former President Jimmy Carter, the Silver Medal in the Concours International d'Execution Musicale in Geneva, two grants from the Martha Baird Rockefeller Fund for Music, North American Coordinator of the World Saxophone Congress and Director of the Aspen Music Festival Annual Saxophone Workshop.

Born in Los Angeles, Pittel received his bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California, did graduate work at Northwestern University, studied with Joseph Allard at the Juilliard School, continued his studies in Bordeaux and Paris, France. Adding to his accomplishments, he also served in the army in which he was solo saxophonist with the West Point Military Academy Band as well as touring the Far East with the U.S. State Department.

Pittel's days are now spent with the New York Philharmonic as saxophonist and serving as the faculties of Boston University and the Mannes College of Music in New York. Up until December of 1978, Pittel was a member of the faculty at the University of Southern California and as an affiliate artist maintained a full concert schedule in addition to his teaching.

Pittel had received much press acclaim including Harold C. Schonberg of the New York Times who praised Pittel as "a master on his instrument" and also said that "Harvey Pittel plays the saxophone brilliantly as seems possible." The Christian Science Monitor reported Pittel was "greeted rapturously by the audience with applause and recalls." Pittel not only



Harvey Pittel, concert saxophonist, will perform 8 p.m. Monday in Taylor Auditorium. Pittel, described as one of the world's greatest woodwind virtuosos, promises musicianship and mastery. The concert is open to Southern students free of charge, with their I.D's.

ly plays the saxophone with extraordinary talent and skill, but he plays every kind of saxophone from the tiny soprano through the more familiar soprano, alto and tenor to the big baritone saxophone.

The Harvey Pittel Trio, which first made appearances nationwide during the 1979-80 season, appeared in

over 70 cities of 25 states, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The trio, which consists of Pittel on saxophone, as well as a cellist and pianist, was divine when performing their unusual repertoire. The results of this performance were overwhelming. An evening with the Harvey Pittel Trio guarantees a truly remarkable musical experience for those who attend.

Continuing education has two new courses to begin

Two new courses in Missouri Southern, offered by the continuing education department, begin in February. Furniture Upholstery, a course which will include furniture stripping, padding, pattern preparation and cutting, button making, sewing and fabric installation on a demonstrative basis, begins Feb. 19. Yardstick, Inc., located on North Main Street near Wayside Furniture. This course runs six weeks with a fee of \$14. One credit in Continuing Education will be earned as a result of completion of the course. Walt Carnes is the instructor. Pre-enrollment is necessary and may be completed by calling 624-8100 and registering the student's name and address. Fee is expected within five days of the date registered or enrollment will be cancelled.

Dr. Al Carnine, assistant professor of music, will instruct a non-credit course entitled "Learn to Play Music." This course will meet from 7:30 to 9:15 p.m. on

Tuesdays beginning Feb. 24 in Room 222 of the building. Fee for the course is \$14 and the cost of the required text is \$14. The course will cover pitch, rhythm, keyboard, major and minor scales, major and minor key signatures, and intervals by taking practical and proven approach to learning the skills needed to read music. Students completing the course will be able to play simple melodies on the piano as well as sing them. Have sufficient knowledge of music. Persons in seventh grade through adults may enroll. Contact the Continuing Education Office, Ext. 258, concerning pre-enrollment. The fee will be required within five days of registration and the text fee will be required at the first meeting.

Checks will be accepted as payment for the above classes and should be made to Missouri Southern State College, mailed to the Department of Continuing Education.

'Magic Horn' next show for College Players

College Players are preparing for their next public performance, *The Magic Horn of Charlemagne*, which will be presented March 8 and 9 at 8 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium. There will be a cent charge to the public. Performances have been scheduled between March 2-6 for school children of the area to attend during their school day.

Upcoming auditions are Tuesday at 8 p.m. and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for the comedy *Bus Stop* by William Inge. This modern performance takes place in mid-Kansas during the 1950's. Scheduled performances are for April 29 through May 1.

Five studio productions will be presented by the Southern Barn Theatre on March 20 and 21 at 8 p.m. and March 22 at 4 p.m. by speech and theatre majors. Auditions are scheduled for Feb. 17 from 4-6 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium and Feb. 18 in AU from 4-6 p.m. Director of Theatre Arts Milton Bretz en-

to attend auditions; the requirement is that persons auditioning be a student or faculty member at Southern.

Theatre majors are currently attending the American College Theatre Festival in Manhattan, Kans. This weekend thirteen theatre majors are attending workshops on vocal warm-ups, hand-to-hand combat on stage, make-up, welding for stage, and spray painting for stage. Workshops are being led by three theatre professionals: Alan Schnieder, Robert Vadel, a news critic, and Douglas Mitchell. The students will attend four productions and on the following day review criteria from the play.

Tim Wilson, a theatre major who is attending the festival, has received an award for merit in costume design and is now competing for the Costume Award. Students chosen to attend the festival are either speech or theatre majors and are accompanied by three members of the theatre faculty.

Theatre wins two honors

The Missouri Southern theatre received word of two regional honors given the department. One comes from the United States Institute of Theatre Technology, the other from the American College Theatre Festival.

Sam Claussen, technical director for the theatre, has been nominated for treasurer of the Heart of America section of the USITT. The USITT consists of six-state area of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. The election will be held during the Institute's convention at the ACT Region South Festival in Manhattan, Kansas this weekend.

Claussen has also been named by the USITT as a commission for scenic graphic standards. The commission will develop a constant of graphic symbols used in drafting work in theatrical construction design.

The second honor has gone to Timothy Wilson, a junior art major from Joplin. The ACT Region-V-South Festival will present Wilson with a merit award for his costume designs for the theatre's entry of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*. The designs are presently in competition for first place award at the conference being held this weekend. Wilson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Wilson of Joplin.

By Brent Hoskins

Southern's recent basketball game against Drury was the first time the game was televised. The Jan 21 game was aired live by KTVJ.

Don Gross, sports director of KTVJ, said, "We talked earlier about trying television. ~~A television station that we~~ have our own remote equipment. We don't have to bring it down from Wichita ~~as we did with football games.~~" ~~The main~~ factor involved enabled them to previously televise only football games.

"We feel it would be better to wait until after the [] of the year and then televise a home game," [] Gross. The reason the Drury game [] to be televised [] of [] fact that the schools [] close together. The attendance at [] Drury game [] better [] at any home game this year. Gross [] for televising the game [] "to get Missouri Southern a little publicity throughout the area, not [] for athletics, but for the whole school."

There ~~were~~ about 12 people on the KTVJ crew involved in televising the game. Four television ~~cameras~~ were used. One camera was located on the west end

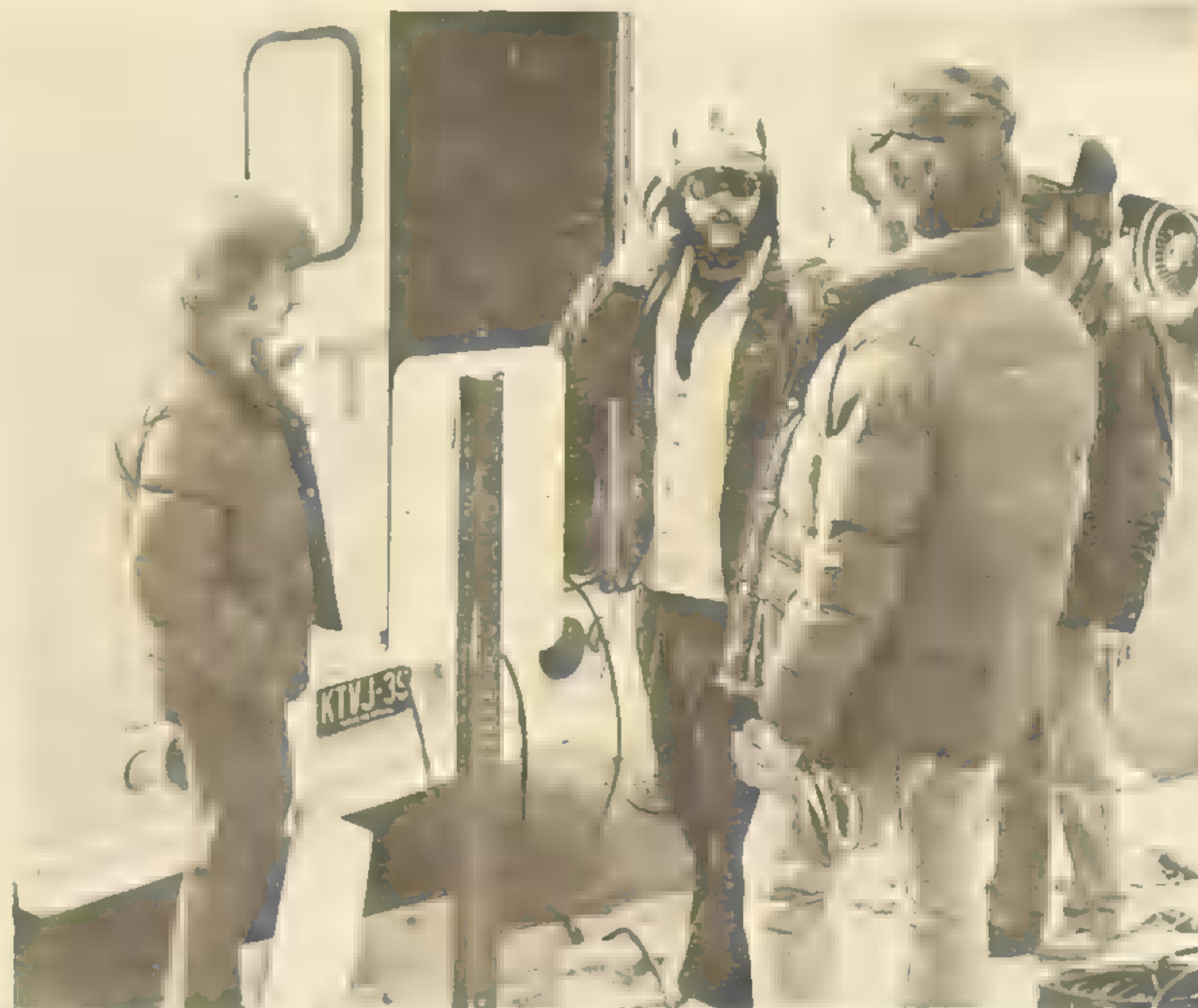
of ~~the~~ ~~audience~~. Another ~~person~~ was located above the scorer's table. ~~He~~ ~~was~~ ~~standing~~ up high behind the Lions' bench. A man with a shoulder ~~length~~ ~~hair~~ on the floor.

There were two scheduled TV commercials during the game. One was in the first five minutes of the first half and one was in the first five minutes of the second half. Commercials were shown during regular time-outs so that none of the game was missed. The game was sponsored by local and area businesses.

The basketball game shown in place of *Greased Lightning*, a game had advertised by the network. KTVJ required that the re-emptying movie and airing a local program. The station does not get paid by the network for programs televised.

Gross explained that "although there were calls inquiring why the movie was not shown, there were more calls favorable to televising the [redacted] game."

The next game to be televised is Southern vs. the University of Missouri-Kansas City. The game will be televised Feb. 11 on KTVJ.



Crew members from KTVJ, Channel 16 in Joplin, set up necessary relay equipment outside Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium. They were preparing for the first televised basketball game at Southern.

a guide to television viewing on cable tv
furnished by cablecom of joplin Thursday, 11/11/93

Thursday, January 27
Wednesday, February 4

[illegible]

Home Box Office Highlights

"Night of the Juggler"	"Humanoids from the Deep"	"Baltimore Bullet"
"Meatballs"	"When Time Ran Out"	"Twilight's Last Gleaming"
"How to Beat the High Cost of Living"	"Starting Over"	"Music Man"

Time	Channel	Program	Start	End	Duration	Notes
7:00 a.m.	7	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	5	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	8	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	11	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	12	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	13	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	14	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	15	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	16	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
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7:00	62	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	63	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	64	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	65	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00	66	Good Morning	7:00	9:00	2:00	
7:00						

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Morrow, 'big band' perform

The Tommy Dorsey Orchestra, newly revived and currently under the direction of former original orchestra trombone player Buddy Morrow, performed for the Joplin general public Jan. 19 in the Taylor Performing Arts Center.

The band stopped in Joplin to perform on Southern's campus while enroute to the inaugural ball in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 20.

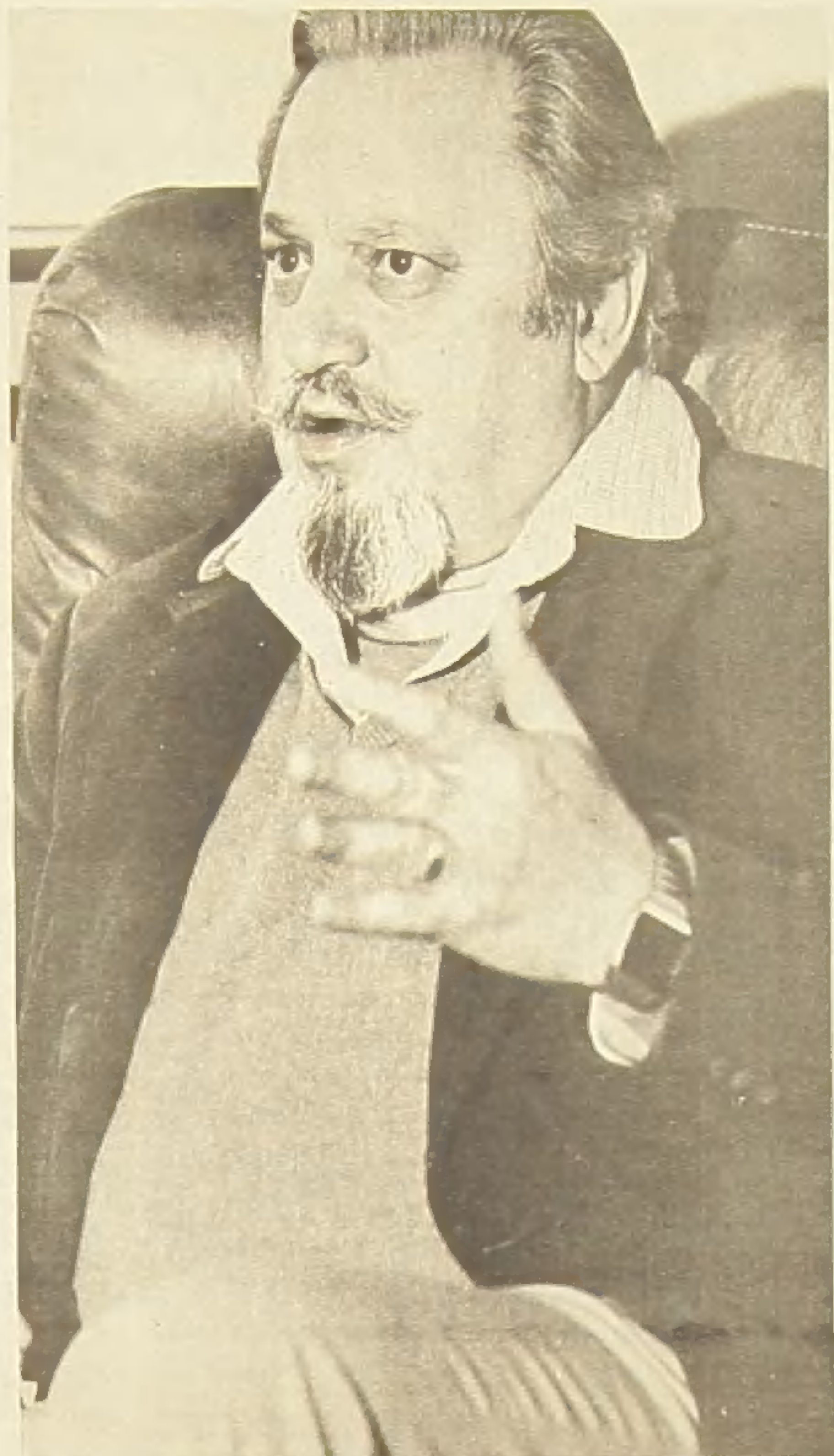
Including Morrow and vocalist Leif Pedersen, the orchestra consists of 17 members averaging in age of 22 years and originating from all over the country. The orchestra played approximately two hours of "big band" music. This style was made popular in the '40s and early '50s by such greats as Glen Miller, Woody Herman, and Dorsey himself.

Traveling 46 weeks out of every year, the band performs at community centers and other colleges all over the country as well as in Europe and Mexico. The band travels about 65,000 miles in a specially prepared bus and unlimited miles are traveled by plane.

Morrow, who has played the trombone since age 13, began touring with other bands at age 15, and was also awarded a scholarship at the Julliard School of Music in New York. Morrow has been with this orchestra for three years and eight months. Together with the endorsement of dance band manager Willard Alexander and Jane Dorsey, Dorsey's widow, Morrow decided to reorganize the band in 1974.

Morrow commented that this is not the first time for him to play for a president. He has performed for former president Harry S. Truman as well as for Franklin D. Roosevelt and also informally for former President John F. Kennedy. Not only does Morrow play and conduct the band but he stated that they also have him doing such tasks as collecting tickets before a concert.

Morrow also commented on why big band music plays such places as small towns, colleges, and universities. "There is no lack of talent; we're here because we're making money. There is also no reason for us not to play small towns; we have a commodity that you want, a more diversified music for the public."



Buddy Morrow pauses in conversation during his recent visit to campus. Morrow, directing the Tommy Dorsey orchestra, performed in Taylor Auditorium while enroute to President Reagan's inauguration.

Busy season ahead for Spiva art center

Spiva Art Center has many upcoming activities for the spring semester. Included are: Drawing and painting lessons scheduled to begin Saturday; also beginning Saturday is the "Young Artists Studio". Other activities on the agenda include: "Gift to the Street: A Patternbook of Victorian Architecture" which will open Wednesday, and a special exhibition and sale of original Oriental art will open Monday.

Drawing and painting lessons will be sponsored by the Spiva Art Center with Rodney James Roberson, a Southern graduate and a member of the Portrait Club of New York, as the instructor. The course is directed towards instruction in materials, tools, techniques, art theory, and art history. The course will include group directed activities but special emphasis will be put on the individual needs and areas of interest which include design and composition, color, perspective, illustration, and portraiture.

There will also be lectures, demonstrations, and instructions which could be an assistance to the beginning and advanced artists.

Spiva Art Center's "Young Artists Studio" will be for students up through grade 12. The classes will be divided into four sections. Verna Franklin will teach level I—kindergarten through grade 3. Gary Warren will instruct level II—grades 4 through 6, and level III—grades 7 through 9. Roberson will teach the senior high level. The class work will include drawing, painting, construction, water color, and paper mache. There will also be several visiting artists who will work in different media with the students. Students will in addition to the class work take gallery tours of the monthly exhibits on display in the Art Center.

Spiva will have two exhibitions coming up Monday and Wednesday. On Monday will be a display and sale of original oriental art.

tal art. There will be approximately 500 pieces of art from Japan, China, India, Tibet, Nepal, and Thailand. Some of the oldest prints date back to the 18th and 19th century which include Chinese woodcuts, Indian miniature paintings, and manuscripts and master works by Hiroshige, Kuniyoshi, and Kunisada. Some of the modern pieces consists of a large group of original woodcuts, etchings, lithographs, serigraphs, and mezzotints created by such artists as Saito, Azechi, Mori, Katsuda, and Maki.

The second exhibit will be "Gift to the Street: Patternbook of Victorian Architecture". This display, which was organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), is designed to illustrate the ornamental and structural variety of Victorian houses that decorate many American streetscapes. The variety of exterior elements of Victorian architecture is centered around the San Francisco area and photographed by Carol Howell. Ms. Howell concentrates on commonly used elements throughout the United States such as doorways, decorative iron, stained glass, towers, bays newel posts, columns, floral decoratives, windows and gables. The 95 pictures are supplemented by archival materials and architectural elements from the American Institute of Architects Foundation. Also in the exhibition are original house plans, architectural drawings, brackets, pediments, and balustrades.

The drawing and painting lessons and the young artist studio are scheduled to begin Saturday and continue for eight weeks through April 4 at a cost of \$25 or \$50 for members of Spiva Art Center. The exhibit of oriental art will be presented Monday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is open to the public. "Gift to the Street" is scheduled to open on Wednesday, and will run through March 1.

Showcase exhibited in city; awards given to student artists

The annual Southern Showcase was on exhibit on the Artworks Gallery during the weekends of Jan. 17-18 and Jan. 24-25. The Showcase consisted of artworks by Southern students. The exhibit included paintings, prints, drawings, and sculptures. The show was judged and awards presented in all categories.

In the two dimensional division, first place went to Marie Johnson; second place to Brent Watkinson, and third place

to Liz Sanders Brown. In the three-dimensional division, first place went to Chris Brown, second place to Brent Watkinson, and third place to David Payne.

Honorable mentions were given to Liz Sanders Brown for a watercolor, John Good for stoneware, Doug Marshall for a watercolor, Beth Lightner for mixed media, Debra Bullis for an oil, and Jobi Spicer for mixed media.

sunday

6:00 a.m. Target Public Affairs	12:00 Haven Copeland Day of Discovery	1:00 Greatest Performances Superstars Lone Ranger Golf Sports World	16:00 Fishing HBO-Shorts KTUL News CBS News Wild Kingdom	Theatre Vegas Alive Trapper John
8:30 Hour of Deliverance Public Forum Bass Fishin' Am.	10:00 Cisco Kid Hour of Power Robert Schuller Bewitched ESPN Sports Oral Roberts	1:30 Basketball	5:30 Austin Limits Lakeside Week Amazing Animals Still Church Video Comics 60 Minutes Sports	9:30 News Magazine King is Coming
7:00 Cosmos Masi Rex Humbard Public Affairs Baptist Hour Butterfly	10:30 Bible Answers Sgt. Preston Call the Doctor Face the Nation PTL Network Superstars	2:00 Movie Bouling Wagon Train	6:00 Sports	10:00 Soccer News Jimmy Swaggart
7:30 MGM Life Jimmy Swaggart Larry Jones Underdog	11:00 Financial Inquiry Soccer Lone Ranger Forest Park Baptist Baptist Church Baptist Church Baptist Hour Viewseven	2:45 Golf	6:30 PTL Network Sports	11:00 News Top Ten Sunday Night Sports
8:00 Vital Line Mr. Rogers Revival Fires Missionaries Pinwheel Amazing Grace Jimmy Swaggart	11:30 HBO-Weekend Gardener Rat Patrol Mail The Press	3:00 Bonanza Wild World of Sports Playhouse	7:00 HBO-Starting Over Silver Wings Joker's Wild Movie Jerry Falwell Sports Archives Sports Movie	11:30 A New Beginning Top Ten Sunday Night Sports
8:30 Florida Outdoors Sesame Street Passin' Thru Thy Kingdom Come Lundstrums Sunday Morning Gospel of Christ Larry Jones	12:00 p.m. Washington Week Issues & Answers Festival of Praise Directions Basketball Jimmie Huston	3:30 Chinese Americans Sports Movie	7:30 Play Percentage One Day at a Time	11:30 Comedy Shop NOVA Hour Magazine 700 Club Dallas Cowboys Journey to Adventure
9:00 Video One Wrestling Jerry Falwell Jerry Falwell Bible Speak PTL Network Herald of Truth	12:30 Wall Street Week Fishing Lil' Front Bible Talk Show PTL Network ESPN Sports Vernon Bres Special	4:00 California Connection Terror Film Festival Rawhide Sports Children Star Trek	8:00 Shock of the New Theatre Big Event Movie Time Jack Van Impe Kiss	12:00 a.m. Target Public Affairs Public Affairs Sports
9:30 Sundays Alive My Three Sons		4:30 HBO-Shock Preview 5:00 HBO-Legends Firing Line Big Valley Hocus Focus	8:30 Jeffersons PTL Network	12:30 Racers PTL Network Movie

monday

6:00 MacNeil/Lehrer Report Star Trek News Sports Center News	8:00 Rockford Sports White Shadow Little House	6:00 700 Club Sports Lou Grant	7:00 Tonight Show	3:00 Nightbeat PTL Network Movie
6:30 HBO-Sports Magazine McNeil, Lehrer Sanford & Son Sports MASH Sports Tic Tac Dough	7:30 HBO-Twilight's Last Gleaming PTL Network	8:00 Movie Dynasty Let's Make a Deal Sports M*A*S*H Movie	10:50 Fantasy Island Gunsmoke	1:30 Rat Patrol Football 700 Club
7:00 Great Performances Hour Magazine That's Incredibly	8:00 House Calls Rehearsal Foul Play	10:00 HBO-Kris Dick Cavett Movie News Sports News	11:00 HBO-Humanoids Mama	2:00 Late Movie
		10:30 Music World Starky & Hutch Nightline Movie CBS Movies	11:30 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	3:00 FBI Red River Charlie Chan

tuesday

6:00 HBO-Ellen John News Star Trek News ESPN News	8:00 Movie Three's Company Let's Make a Deal Movie B.J. and The Beas	10:30 Gospel Music Starky & Hutch Nightline Movie CBS Movies Tonight Show	11:00 Movie Joe Butterfly Gunsmoke CBS Movies PTL Network Best of Carson	11:30 HBO-Close Encounters Rookies Newsight '80 Tomorrow	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Glass Key Gunsmoke Castle Keep 700 Club	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Fearless Frank	4:00 Love Am. Style Omegas Movie	4:30 Please Don't Eat the Daisies
6:30 Michael, Lehrer Sanford & Son Sanford & Son Sports M*A*S*H Tic Tac Dough	8:30 Too Close for Comfort News	9:00 Sound Stage Hart to Hart 700 Club Sports Flamingo Road	11:00 Movie Joe Butterfly Gunsmoke CBS Movies PTL Network Best of Carson	11:30 HBO-Close Encounters Rookies Newsight '80 Tomorrow	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Glass Key Gunsmoke Castle Keep 700 Club	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Fearless Frank	4:00 Love Am. Style Omegas Movie	4:30 Please Don't Eat the Daisies
7:00 HBO-Music Man NOVA Hour Magazine 700 Club Dallas Cowboys Journey to Adventure	8:30 HBO-Sneak Preview PTL Network	9:00 HBO-Sneak Preview PTL Network	11:00 Movie Joe Butterfly Gunsmoke CBS Movies PTL Network Best of Carson	11:30 HBO-Close Encounters Rookies Newsight '80 Tomorrow	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Glass Key Gunsmoke Castle Keep 700 Club	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Fearless Frank	4:00 Love Am. Style Omegas Movie	4:30 Please Don't Eat the Daisies
7:30 Laverne & Shirley PTL Network Sports	8:30 HBO-Night of the Juggler Dick Cavett	9:00 HBO-Night of the Juggler Dick Cavett	11:00 Movie Joe Butterfly Gunsmoke CBS Movies PTL Network Best of Carson	11:30 HBO-Close Encounters Rookies Newsight '80 Tomorrow	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Glass Key Gunsmoke Castle Keep 700 Club	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Fearless Frank	4:00 Love Am. Style Omegas Movie	4:30 Please Don't Eat the Daisies

wednesday

6:00 HBO-Davy Crockett News Star Trek News Sports News	8:00 Arthur Fiedler Basketball Tari Let's Make a Deal Sports Movie Sports Different Stokes	10:30 HBO-Meatballs Music World Starky & Hutch Movie Movies Tonight Show	11:00 Love Boat Movie Gunsmoke CBS Movies PTL Club	11:30 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Nightbeat Gunsmoke Furies Barella 700 Club Movies	1:30 Late Movie	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Love Am. Style	4:00 Please Don't Eat the Daisies
6:30 McNeil, Lehrer Sanford & Son Sanford & Son Sports M*A*S*H Tic Tac Dough	8:30 HBO-How to Beat the High Cost of Living News Soap Facts of Life	9:00 Victor Borge Vegas 700 Club Quincy	11:00 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	11:30 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Nightbeat Gunsmoke Furies Barella 700 Club Movies	1:30 Late Movie	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Love Am. Style	4:00 Please Don't Eat the Daisies
7:00 HBO-Diana Ross Hour Magazine Basketball Sports Bugs Bunny Valentine Real People	8:00 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	9:00 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	11:00 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	11:30 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Nightbeat Gunsmoke Furies Barella 700 Club Movies	1:30 Late Movie	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Love Am. Style	4:00 Please Don't Eat the Daisies
7:30 CBS Movie PTL Network Sports	8:30 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	9:00 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	11:00 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	11:30 HBO-Saturday Night Rat Patrol	12:30 HBO-Little Big Man Rat Patrol	1:00 Nightbeat Gunsmoke Furies Barella 700 Club Movies	1:30 Late Movie	2:00 Movie Movie	2:30 FBI	3:30 Love Am. Style	4:00 Please Don't Eat the Daisies



Brisby leads Lions to 2nd straight

Pam Brisby's 27 points led Missouri Southern to their second straight win, a 74-60 decision over Missouri-Rolla Tuesday night. Forward Lisa Mitchell added 18 points for the Lady Lions and senior guard counted 10.

All 12 of Coach G.I. Willoughby's players saw action as Southern improved its record to 8-12. It was the second win for the Lady Lions over Rolla this season. Southern held a 39-27 advantage at intermission.

Brenda Pitt's clutch free throws down the stretch saved a victory for the Lady Lions Saturday night against Wayne State. Southern rallied from a six-point deficit to defeat the Lady Wildcats 61-58 in a CSIC contest.

The Lady Lions led 32-28 at the half, but Wayne pulled ahead 50-44 late in the game. Pitts netted 20 points to pace her mates and all scorers while Linda Castillon was the only other Lady Lion in double figures with 10.

League-leading Missouri Western opened a 17-point bulge Friday night and held

on to down Southern 73-67. Brisby and senior Patti Killian scored 16 points apiece and Pitts and Mitchell accounted for a dozen each to lead Southern's balanced attack. Brisby had eight rebounds, but the Lady Griffs won the battle of the boards, 34-29.

Southern fell to district rival Southwest Missouri State 86-68 in Springfield last Tuesday night. It was the Lady Bears' second triumph over Southern this year. Killian led the way with 20 points, while Brisby scored 16 and Pitts 10.

Brisby is currently the Lady Lions' scoring leader this season, meshing 368 points, or 18.4 per game. Pitts has tallied 238 points. Brisby also tops the squad in rebounding with an average of 9.1 per outing. Mitchell has snared 6.8 a game. Southern will host another CSIC weekend Friday and Saturday, with Kearney State calling at 6:00 Friday and Fort Hays at 6:00 Saturday. The Lady Lions will try to improve their 2-4 league mark.

Pam Brisby (top picture) finds herself surrounded by Wayne State players. Lindas Castillon (picture at near right) drives towards the basket in Southern's 61-58 win over Wayne State. Brisby (picture at far right) waits for a pass against the Wildcat defense.



Recruiting is a matter of priorities, says Williams, Ellis

Recruiting is a matter of priority for the basketball program at Missouri Southern.

"It is a 12-month affair and a major part of our program," said Coach Chuck Williams. "We spend a great deal of our time and money recruiting. If you don't work at it, you won't be able to find the players necessary for a successful season."

Assistant coach Ron Ellis spends the majority of his time recruiting. "It's almost a seven days a week job," he said. "I do most of my long-distance recruiting on weekends and watch local games during the week. My philosophy is that a little hard work never hurt anyone."

MOST RECRUITING takes place between Nov. 1 and March 1. The peak time period occurs from Christmas until Feb. 1. Most athletes sign their letters of intent around April 15—the national signing date.

"If we are interested in a player," said Ellis, "we must first make contact with his coach. This is done by writing letters or mailing other information. The coach usually forwards our correspondence to

the athlete. In most cases, the coach doesn't want his player bothered with a lot of pressure. We don't like to force ourselves on an athlete."

Continued Ellis, "If the coach permits, we would next go visit the player at his school. We find out his interest, both academically and athletically, and answer any questions he has. The third step is for us to visit with him and his parents at his home. If everything works out, Coach Williams makes the final contact. But we never really know if we've recruited someone until he enrolls in school in August."

WILLIAMS AND ELLIS look for physical talent, quickness, strength, agility, speed, and shooting and passing ability in the players they scout. "We also notice how hard and smart they play," said Williams. "We want a total team player."

Said Ellis, "We look very strongly at academics and usually talk to an athlete's counselor. If we sign a player, we want him at Southern for four years. Only three of our players haven't graduated in the last four years."

Since there is a small budget for recruiting, the coaches must depend on friends and alumni to help the Lions. The college also subscribes to a scouting service, which keeps them informed of players across the country. "Our friends notify us of good players where they live," said Ellis. "We get some help from alumni, but Southern is a new school and there aren't that many graduates yet."

OFTEN A PLAYER is scouted during his sophomore and junior years in high school. "We never talk to him then," said Ellis, "but just keep an eye on him." Williams also uses his summer basketball camp as a recruiting tool, looking at the potential of many young athletes.

Recruiting usually takes place within Missouri, Illinois, and the four-state area, but also in other parts of the country. During Christmas break, Williams and Ellis traveled to Macon, Ga., to watch several players. Last season freshman guard Carl Tyler was recruited from Macon. Junior forward Skip Taylor went to school there before attending junior college at Pratt, Kans. Both attended

Southwest High School, which has one of the most successful basketball programs in the nation.

"Southern can offer an athlete a good education, a solid program, and a chance to play," said Ellis. "Our instructors here are very good."

SAID WILLIAMS: "If we can persuade a young man to visit our campus we are in good shape. I feel that this will help sell our program."

It is often difficult for the Lions to recruit outstanding high school players. "They want to go to a major college," said Ellis. "By going to a larger school, they feel they will receive more prestige. We tell them it is better to be a big duck in a little puddle than a little duck in a big pond. We will also tell the athletes that high school basketball is much different than major college ball. However, we're just not going to get that real top-notch player."

Major colleges are able to spend a great deal more money on recruiting. "They might spend \$10,000 to recruit one player," said Williams. "That amount would last us three or four years. We do

all our traveling by car instead of by plane as do larger universities."

SAID ELLIS, "The time I spend behind the wheel is tremendous, although I never miss a class. I hate to drive at night, but I enjoy meeting players and coaches. I usually have to miss several of our games each year."

Ellis, who formerly coached at Webb City High School, is in his seventh year as assistant coach at Southern. He said, "It is hard being away from my family, but I've made my choice and have to live with it. My wife is very understanding and has even traveled with me on occasion. We plan to spend a lot of time together during spring break."

Both coaches agree that recruiting is a numbers game. "You should be able to sign one out of every 100 players you recruit," said Ellis. "The odds are not very good. To be really competitive, we must have three players of major college caliber on our team. We have two or three players on our team that first went to a major school. The key to recruiting is to establish a winning program."

Shrum quits Lion squad

Rod Shrum, last season's second leading scorer, quit the Southern basketball squad at the semester break.

The 6-5 junior forward appeared in six games for the Lions, scoring 40 points and hauling down 18 rebounds.

"My lack of playing time was the reason I quit," said Shrum. "There was also a personality clash between Coach Williams and me. He wanted me to think basketball all the time like he did. I just didn't fit into that mold. Basketball wasn't fun for me anymore."

Shrum broke into the starting lineup last year during the MIAA tournament when Phil Close was injured. He responded with a 20-point average and was named to the all-tourney squad. Shrum finished the season with 386 points (12.5 per game) and earned all-CSIC honorable mention honors.

"My playing ability hasn't changed since last year," he said. "I told Williams that I could handle not starting, but just playing 5-10 minutes a game is ridiculous and a waste of time."

Shrum has been contacted by Pittsburg State University and Southwest Baptist College about the prospects of playing there next year. "I doubt that I'll change schools," he said, "because I'm close to graduating and don't want to lose any credit hours."

Said Williams, "Rod is a fine young man and I wish him well. The two and a half years we spent together were very enjoyable. We brought in three new forwards this season and Rod found himself playing behind them. You have to earn playing time. I understand Rod's reasons and would be glad to help him. There are no hard feelings on my part."

Football training underway

By Bob Rhoades

The Spring edition of Southern football is getting underway this week. The team will work six weeks on organized weight training and conditioning, with full-contact workouts beginning March 12.

Trainer Kevin Lampe describes the team's attitude as "excellent."

"We will be putting our people through a series of measurements and body fat tests to determine what has been gained or lost over the holidays," he said.

The Lions have several players coming off injuries: Wes Rodgers, Joe Mehrer, and Mike Flaig have all had knee surgery. All three are reported responding well to rehabilitation and should be ready for spring drills.

Lampe said, "The response has been terrific; there is a lot of enthusiasm and dedication in this group; it should be a good Spring."

Sophomore tailback Keith Littlejohn added, "We have some new people up front that are really impressive. Our offensive line has the size and ability to do great things."

Spring drills will conclude on April 8 with the annual inter-squad scrimmage.

Turnovers defeat Lions

Southwest Baptist College took advantage of 22 Missouri Southern turnovers and defeated the Lions 62-58 Tuesday night in Bolivar. This Lions dropped to 13-7 overall and 4-6 in District 16 action.

"Our turnovers came at inopportune times," said Coach Chuck Williams. "Give credit to the Bearcats, though. Their aggressive, pressure defense caused many of them."

Southern, which fell for the second time this season to SWBC, was led by reserve center Paul Merrifield's 18 points. The Lions outscored their opponent 25-22 from the field but trailed 18-8 at the charity stripe.

SOUTHWEST Baptist took the lead for good at 52-50 on two free throws by Dennis Hastings with 6:40 left. Two free throws each by Tony Peters and Marvin Williams put the Bearcats ahead, 58-50, with 5:30 left, and the closest Southern could get was three points, 61-58, the rest of the way.

Merrifield, with six field goals and six charity tosses, was one of three Lions in double figures. Percy Brown and Jerry Wilson each added 10 points to the losing effort. Tony Worlds topped SWBC with 17 points, while Tony Peters and Willie Mixon chipped in with 12 and 10 points, respectively.

Southern remained undefeated in six Central States Intercollegiate Conference games by downing Missouri Western 78-73 and crushing Wayne State 77-56 last weekend in Young Gymnasium.

RESERVES contributed 27 points in the victory over Western. Carl Tyler, a 6-1 freshman guard, counted 11 points in a relief role while Ricky Caver added six and Willie "Sweet Pea" Rogers and Merrifield had five each.

Trailing 35-34 at halftime, the Lions rode a 19-4 spurt during a seven minute stretch to take a 63-46 advantage. Western rallied to get within three points twice before Randy Goughnour sank two free throws with eight seconds left to nail down the district win.

Brown led the way for the Green and Gold with 15 points and 10 rebounds. Senior guard Kenn Stoechner added 13 points and Wilson had 10. Southern was 32 of 57 for 56 percent. The Griffons got 20 points from Tyrone Crawford, 16 from Arlo Vallejo, 11 from ailing Kenny Browne, and 10 from freshman Dan Krejci. Western shot 57 percent on 34 of 59.

"I WAS VERY happy to win the game," said Williams. "We were a little sluggish throughout the game. That might have been because we were just physically tired. The players picked up their intensity on defense in the second half and we went to the 17 point lead."

Southern again received strong performances from its reserves the following night against Wayne. The "Super Subs" accounted for 37 points with Merrifield getting 10 and Caver nine. Rogers, a transfer from the University of Missouri



Ken Stoechner passes to an open teammate against a Wildcat defender.

where he played football, tied with forward Skip Taylor for game scoring honors with 14 tallies.

The Lions jumped out to a 10-2 cushion and were in control the entire game. Southern opened up a 41-24 bulge at intermission. The Wildcats got within 41-30 early in the second half, but that was as close as the Nebraskans were to get.

"WE SET THE TEMPO early," said Williams, "and kept them out of their offensive pattern. They were frustrated with our defense the whole evening. Wayne is a much better team than they showed. They defeated Western by 27 points and played Fort Hays close."

Drury College defeated the Lions for the sixth consecutive time in a 79-76 thriller last Wednesday night. The game was televised live by KTVJ, a first for Southern.

Junior guard Kent Russell used his

quickness to penetrate the Lions' defense and scored 18 first-half points. His performance carried the Panthers to a 38-37 halftime advantage.

After intermission, Drury's 6-9 sophomore center Elwayne Campbell tallied 17 of his game-high 23 points. Forward Marcus Peel, who finished with 18, had 12 points during the final session.

"WE HAD COME OFF of two big, emotional road wins the weekend before," said Williams. "I felt that we were pretty tight at the start. In the second half our game plan got away from us. We were rushing most of our shots."

Continued Williams, "Russell had 18 points in the first half because we were too concerned with defending Campbell. Our other players tried to help out too much, leaving Russell wide open. We learned several things in case we play them in the district playoffs. Merrifield did the best job on Campbell."

Caver came off the bench to lead the Lions with 19 points. Goughnour and Brown each contributed 12 points, all from the field. Southern, with Stoechner pulling down the nine missed shots, held a commanding 43-30 bulge on the boards.

Southern faces two stiff challenges this weekend, hosting Kearney State and Fort Hays in conference games Friday and Saturday. Fort Hays, 21-0 and 6-0 in the CSIC, is the nation's top-ranked NAIA club. Kearney brings a 14-3 and 4-1 record into the contest.

One reason for success can be spelled B-R-O-W-N

By Chad Stebbins

One reason for the success of the Missouri Southern basketball team this season is Percy Brown. The 6-4 junior forward is the Lions' second-leading scorer (205 points) and rebounder (116).

"Percy is a fine player," said Coach Chuck Williams. "He has meant a great deal to us, both offensively and defensively. It took him a while to adjust to our system, but he has continually shown improvement. Percy is one of the quickest and strongest players on the team, and should have a bright future ahead of him."

Brown came to Southern from Southeastern Community College in Burlington, Iowa. He transferred from Pan-American University at mid-semester of last year.

"COACH WILLIAMS tried to recruit me after junior college," said Brown, "as did Pan-American and Southwest Missouri State. I decided on Pan-American because it was an NCAA school and I would have a better chance of playing pro ball after graduation by going there. Williams said to contact him if I ran into any problems there."

At Pan-American (located in Edinburg, Texas) Brown found himself a long way from home. His wife, Yolanda, was pregnant. The family decided to return to Waterloo, Iowa.

"On our way home we came through Joplin," said Brown. "I saw Coach Williams and he told me he would do his best to help us. He was concerned with me being in school, so I enrolled last spring. Williams has been a friend to me and has given me a good deal of support and encouragement."

BROWN'S DECISION was influenced by the fact that Southeastern teammates Randy Goughnour and Paul Merrifield were attending Southern and playing basketball. His junior college club went 31-5 and finished eighth nationally his sophomore year. Brown averaged 18.7 points and 11.6 rebounds that season. He

was named to the National Junior College all-tournament team.

At Central High School in Waterloo, Brown was an All-American. He averaged 27 points and nine rebounds as a junior and 10 and 10 his senior year. Brown earned the MVP and Sportsmanship Award in the Iowa All-Star game following graduation.

"I first started playing basketball in the fourth grade at the Boy's Club," said the 6-4 forward. "I grew up in a sports-oriented neighborhood, which helped a lot."

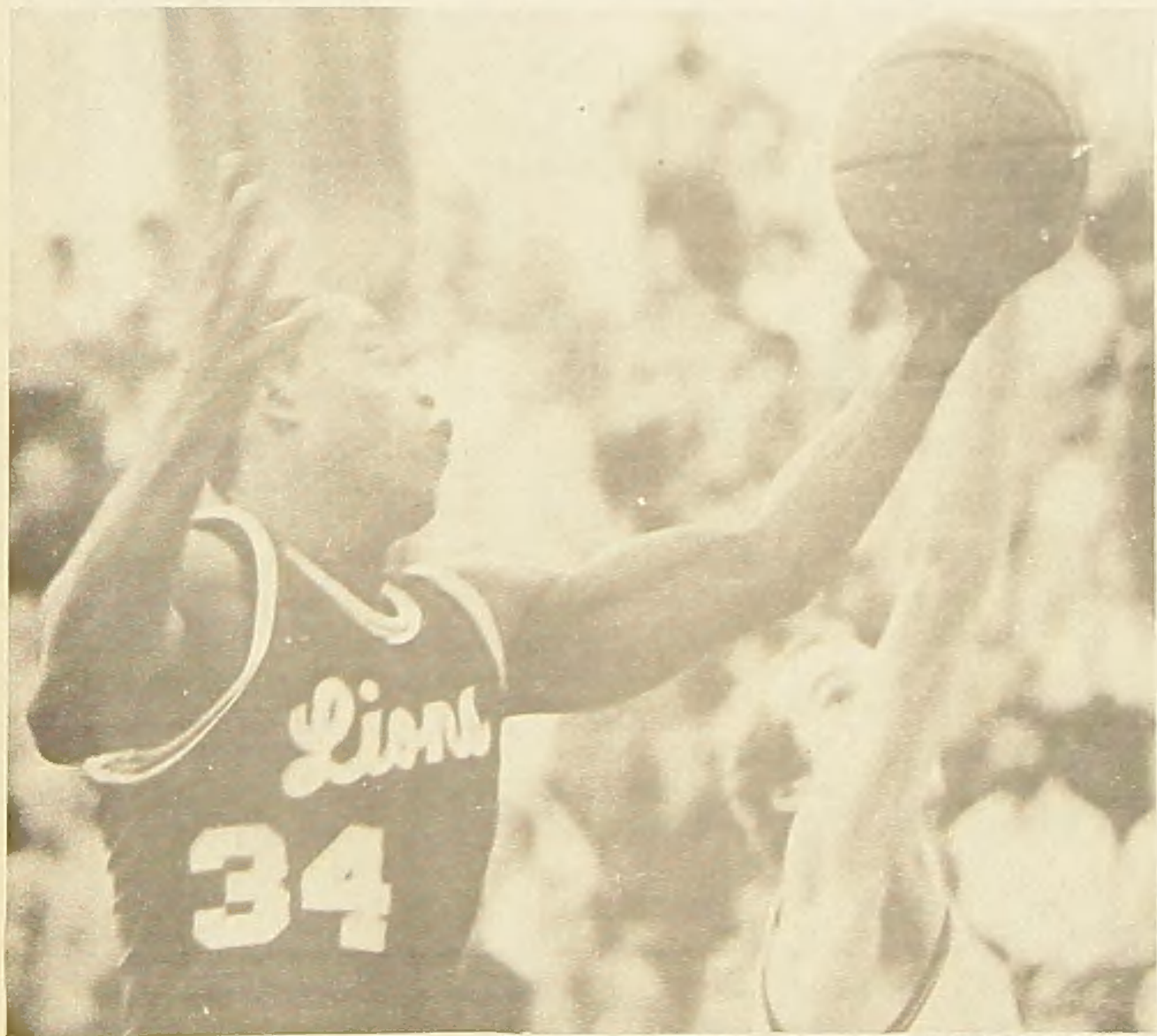
BROWN FEELS that the Lions are getting better and better every game. "We're beginning to become a solid team. It took us a while to jell and understand Williams' philosophy of coaching. The players all know their roles on the team now."

Williams and assistant Ron Ellis have strived to help Brown reach his full potential, both on the court and in the classroom. "They really push you," he said. "My grades have improved since high school and junior college. I like Southern because there are few distractions here and the teachers give you personal attention and help. During a game, I try to be enthusiastic and a team leader. I think we can win the district, but it will take much hard work and dedication."

BROWN'S SCORING average ranks him second on the ball club behind forward Ricky Caver. He has hit the double figure column in 11 of the Lions' contests. Senior center Jerry Wilson leads Brown on the rebounding charts, 7.2 per game to 6.5.

Majoring in sociology, Brown might return to Waterloo after graduation. "I would like to work with juvenile delinquents there before they get into more trouble. There is a need for guidance among young people. Of course, playing pro ball is always in the back of my mind."

But in the near future, Southern opponents have many long nights ahead of them.



Percy Brown lays the ball in for two points.

They're non-trationals:

SAGE—it's an organization for over 25s

By Kris Cole

SAGE, a support group for non-traditional students, is presently under consideration for acceptance as a formal organization at Missouri Southern. SAGE (Students Achieving Greater Education) began last semester and plans to meet the first Monday of every month at noon in the Billingsly Student Center. The exact room number will be announced each month.

Non-traditional students are those over 25 who are beginning or returning to college. They are found in every category of student life, attending as full-time or part-time students during both day and night sessions. Most are women who have recently become heads of households, although men also are participants. They are adults with a different set of problems

than those facing the traditional student of 18-21.

Problems of the adult student arise from the strain existing between daily adult responsibilities and the responsibilities of conscientious academic studies. Non-traditionals sometimes have families to support which means scheduling time for both school and work. A family also means a need for child care and a logical transportation system between family members.

Another problem for adult students is adjusting to campus life. Often the non-traditionals feel alone in their age group. Their classes are filled with people 5-10 years younger than they are and they feel out of place. Sometimes they are in a class where they are older than the teacher and feel more experienced.

All of these issues make the adjustment

in academic life very frustrating. SAGE is there to help. Advisors who are aware of these special problems will meet with the adult group to share in the discussions and plans of how to make the transition easier.

One of these plans includes being a welcoming group for new non-traditionals. The group sets up a booth at registration to meet, inform, and invite new students to SAGE and Missouri Southern. Members also sit at a designated table in the cafeteria during lunch in the first few weeks of a semester in order to become better acquainted.

Other issues to be discussed in the future include establishing interest groups, such as a book club or hobby groups; a social group to plan luncheons and other gatherings; possibilities for pooling and a child care center on cam-

pus. Out-reach groups are also planned to help draw other adults to college.

Objectives of the group as stated in the "SAGE Handbook: A Guide for Adult Undergraduates" include: (1) Acquainting the re-entry undergraduate with Southern and its functions; (2) promoting camaraderie and supportive friendships; (3) enhancing faculty understanding of adult problems; (4) serving as an advocacy group on issues of concern to adult students; and (5) promoting changes in the educational system for the benefit of all students.

Additional information is available from the advisors of the group, Myrna Dolence in 114E Hearnes Hall, extension 221, and Joe Vermillion, room 114C Hearnes Hall. All interested undergraduates are welcome to participate.

Application due for SA's in dorms

The Dean of Students Office has announced the beginning of selections to fill Staff Assistant position vacancies for the 1981-82 school year.

Qualifications for the position include: an applicant for a Staff Assistant position must be admitted to Missouri Southern as an undergraduate in good standing, enrolled as a full-time student (12 or more hours) each semester, with a cumulative grade point average of 2.0.

The Staff Assistant will be responsible for the operation of a floor or wing in a residence hall under the supervision of a head resident. The purpose of the Staff Assistant is to work with other residence hall staff members to create an atmosphere within the residence hall that will contribute to the intellectual, social, and cultural development of students.

Basic responsibilities of the Staff Assistant include individual advising and referral, group advising, program development, on-call and administrative tasks.

Any individual interested in making application may obtain application forms and reference forms from the Dean of Students Office, 211 Billingsly Student Center or from the head resident offices in South Hall or Webster Hall.

All completed application forms are due in the Dean of Students office by March 6.

Rape seminar scheduled in Center

The Billingsly Student Center has made arrangements with the Joplin Martial Arts to present a self-defense/rape prevention demonstration on Wednesday at noon in the Center. The demonstration was presented last semester but is being brought back again by special request of those students who missed the first session.

The program will include a karate self-defense demonstration and the same evening Detective Blake Wolf from the Joplin Police Department will present a film, "How to Say No to a Rapist." The film will be presented at 7 p.m. in the Recreation Room, Building B (new dormitory area). After the film, Detective Wolf will host a question and answer period.

According to Kathy Lay, the program is designed to inform and protect individuals in case a situation of rape should ever occur.

Now there's a place for brain enthusiasts

By Brent Hoskins

Brain enthusiasts at Southern now have available to them a brain seminar to help further their knowledge. The group, which held its first session this week, will meet each week during the semester.

The brain seminar is the first of its nature to be held at Southern. According to Dr. William Ferron, biology department head, "The idea came from members of the faculty who have an interest in brain function and what is involved in the process of thinking."

Ferron explained that the objective of the seminar is "to be an open discussion group with different individuals leading

the discussions."

The group will discuss such topics as brain evolution, thought patterns, memory, epilepsy, schizophrenia, and the evolution of intelligence.

FERRON SAID that there were several "well-qualified people in the biology department who have significant knowledge of the brain." He feels that there will be someone who, after some reading and research, will be able to lead each discussion effectively.

"People from different disciplines have shown an interest in the topic," said Ferron. "The seminar will not be limited just to science faculty and students, but that

people in the communications and theater departments also have an interest."

Ferron believes that "psychology students and faculty will also be interested in the seminar. I'm sure the group could learn something from a psychologist with his knowledge of the brain."

Last week a meeting was held to discuss ideas for the seminar. Some 17 faculty members and one graduate student from Pittsburg State University attended. The group came up with several topics dealing with the brain in addition to those suggested by Dr. Ferron.

TUESDAY the first brain seminar was held. The purpose of that meeting was to

review the organization of the central nervous system and to discuss the construction and functions of the brain. Dr. Vonnice Prentice led the discussion.

The proposed starting point of the seminar was Carl Sagan's book *The Dragons of Eden*. Ferron explained that "this book deals with the evolution of intelligence rather than the biological view of the brain." He added that in the seminar the "brain will be discussed more as unit, rather than sectional anatomy."

Ferron said all interested students are welcome to any or all of the sessions. The meetings will be held each Tuesday at noon in room 313 of the Billingsly Student Center. The seminar is free and is not offered for college credit.

Senate to sponsor leadership conference

Student Senate will sponsor its second annual high school leadership conference on Feb. 18. Over 25 local high school student councils have been invited to attend, but the conference is open as well to Southern students at no charge.

Speakers will be Dr. Earl Reum and Charles Plumb. Reum is described as "a most extraordinary consultant on education." Last year he spoke with more than 170,000 student leaders in all parts of the country at leadership conferences and state conventions.

He has been a keynote speaker at hundreds of conventions concerned with education. He has taught English and social studies. He has introduced others to magic, juggling, and ventriloquism. He performed in more than 1,200 shows for the Red Cross and U.S.O. He is also a recipient of the Teacher's Award from the Freedoms Foundation, the Citizenship Award of the D.A.R., and the National Tom Dooley Award of the Young Man of the Year.

Plumb was shot down over Vietnam in

1967 and was in a Vietnamese prison camp for nearly six years. He endured brutality, degradation, and humiliation at the hands of his captors. For two years he served his fellow prisoners as a chaplain. Today he is in demand across the nation as a speaker who can talk with authority on ability to meet crises. He's the author of two books *I'm No Hero* and *The Last Domino*.

He does seminars dealing with self-image, goal-setting, positive mental attitude, self-discipline, and communica-

tions.

The conference opens at 8:45 a.m. Feb. 18 in the Keystone Assembly Room in the Billingsly Student Center. Dr. Donald Darnton, college president; Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of students; and Scott Rosenthal, president of the Student Senate, will give welcomes.

Plumb will speak at 10 a.m. in the Con-

nor Ballroom.

Lunch will be served at noon, and Dr. Reum will speak at 1 in Taylor Auditorium.



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